

On the 28th of July will be published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the Nineteenth Volume of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, containing—A comprehensive Retrospect of the Progress of BRITISH LITERATURE during the last six Months—and similar Retrospects of GERMAN, FRENCH, and AMERICAN LITERATURE; with INDEXES, TITLE, &c.

THE  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 130.]

JULY 1, 1805.

[6, of VOL. 19.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE been importuned by many persons, who have seen or heard the following Letter, to give it, by means of your Miscellany, to the public. With some diffidence I have yielded to their solicitations. I trust I shall not, by so doing, offer an injury to the writer, or wound the feelings of any to whom I should be sorry to give pain.

The writer of the letter was a young man in humble life, (a fustian cutter, in Manchester) who had enjoyed few means of mental cultivation. The hand-writing and spelling of the letter prove that his education was very imperfect: but his manners were amiable and engaging, and he was much beloved by those who knew him intimately. With the utmost astonishment and concern they heard, that he was taken into custody, for being concerned, with others, in the forgery of Bank-notes. They were convinced, that his share in this sad business must have been very subordinate; for to the main parts of the execution of it he was utterly unequal. Upon this charge he was tried at Lancaster about seven years ago. His behaviour upon his trial softened the hearts of all present. His simplicity and ingenuousness deeply affected the Judge and the whole Court. The frankness of his confessions, however, rendered it impossible to acquit him. Sentence of death was therefore passed upon him. These circumstances led many persons to interest themselves in his behalf, so as, if possible, to save his life. A petition was drawn up, respectfully signed, and presented at Court, for mercy. The success of this application was received with as much amazement as thankfulness, by those who feared that such a crime could not be forgiven. To the representations of the Judge alone could it be ascribed that his life was granted, and that the sentence of death was changed into that of perpetual banishment to Botany Bay.

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A little while before this unhappy event, this young man had, upon the most creditable testimonials, been admitted a member of a *Young Man's Society for Religious Improvement*, in the Congregation where I officiate. We then thought it a very distressing event to us, that his conduct had appeared so very unworthy of a religious profession. We however pitied him, prayed for him, and assisted him with some small relief. We have been not a little comforted by the following letter, which seems strongly to prove, that he had received impressions which the awfulness of his situation has, by the blessing of Heaven, deepened and refined; and which have, in the opinion of many, produced an amiable and happy state of mind. We have the satisfaction of hoping, that the Royal clemency has not been extended to an unworthy object: and I have the great pleasure of adding, that a channel has been found out, through which I shall be enabled to forward to him a small parcel of books, according to his request; and also, to convey to him those sentiments of sympathy and of encouragement, which such a mind, in such a situation, seems well to deserve.

Manchester, I am, Sir, &c.  
May 15, 1805. THO. BARNES.

New South Wales, August 20, 1804.

To the Rev. Dr. B. and to the Gentlemen of whom is composed the Religious Association distinguished as The Young Men's Society.

GENTLEMEN,

Heaven bounteously permits an unfortunate exile to commend himself to the honoured notice of the good; but, alas! of whose notice he still feels himself unworthy. To your virtue and unbounded humanity he therefore only presumes to look for pardon to the offence of calling to your remembrance an undeserving outcast. As a repenting sinner he intrudes; and as a returning prodigal he patiently submits himself; trembling, lest his past transgression should rise against him; yet, encouraged, by the

hope that the contrite sinner may not be forever cast off.

Six years have elapsed, Gentlemen, since the joyous period, wherein, by the most awful sentence inflicted by the law, I was restored to the dominion of reason, and brought to an earnest reflection upon the Divine Mercy, and upon the awful terrors which the spirit of vanity had prepared for me. But who shall unfold the mysteries of fate? and who shall declare misfortune to be useless? In the mortification of the temporal, I trust that my spiritual existence has been, and may continue to be, provided for; and that my debasement before men, may be the means of exalting me before Him whose name I dare not mention lest I should profane it.

Ah, worthy Sirs! Oh, blessed association of the pious! let me here pray to you by all the sacred virtues that adorned your (would I could say *our*) Immortal Archetype, to remember in your prayers one that has fallen into the abyss of sin, but fain would rise upon the delightful current of repentance. The prayers of the just will prevail; and your benedictions will aid my progress to the wished for goal of life and happiness unfading.

To humane benevolence like yours, a short narrative of his condition who boldly thus intrudes, may not be displeasing nor be thought irrelevant.—I was placed, in the year 1800, with many others, reduced by misfortune self-created to one level, in the ship *Royal Admiral*; and, after enduring much fatigue of body through sickness and calamity, arrived in this country: but received comfort superior to my afflictions, heavy as they were, from a number of gentlemen who came out to Otaheite in the same vessel on a religious mission, whose worthy memory I ever shall revere. I have been here nearly four years; and the whole time, happy I am to say, in the employment, as a labouring servant, to his excellency Governor King, a good gentleman and a humane governor; and to whose great mercy, next to that of Him we all adore, I owe an extension of clemency, whereby I am made free of this colony, by virtue of an act of emancipation, for which let me be always grateful. Though poor in circumstances, yet I am rich in a contented mind. The only knowledge I aspire to, is that of myself, and of my duty where I owe it: and the humbleness of my condition adds to my humility of spirit; and the meanness of my outward appearance protects me from the assaults of vanity within. Good books I wish for, but am content; since that I cannot procure such, is not a fault of my own, but that of my inability. But certain I am, that could I presume to ask, that want you would redress with sympathetic willingness.

Poor mortal that I am! Ever shall I reverence your blessed Society, and ever shall I venerate the pious who compose it; and,

whilst I continue to do so, I shall hope for grace, and never swerve from the paths of truth and rectitude.—Do think of me—do pray for me: and be assured of my lasting gratitude, as the only return I can make worthy your acceptance.

I humbly beg permission to repeat, that repentance and contrition shall for evermore be the study of an unfortunate exile, and of, Gentlemen,

Your grateful Servant,  
*Sydney, Port Jackson.* J. L.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THOUGH I have neither the leisure, the knowledge, nor the instruments necessary, to add much to astronomical knowledge in its present highly adorned state, permit me now, as formerly, to trouble you with some few remarks.

*Cloche, ou Canon, du Meridien.*

The meridian instrument of Mr. Regnier appears to be very delicate and curious: but it reminds me of an instrument invented by a person who added elegance and improvement to whatever subject he considered—the *cannon of meridian* of Rousseau, which had a quadrantal arch that elevated or depressed a lens according to the declination for the day. This was adapted to an universal dial, containing a pan of gunpowder in the line of the meridian, moveable along the line in such proportion that its focus should always coincide with the ray passing from the lens, so as to set fire to the powder when the sun should be on the meridian. Mr. Regnier's method appears to have its advantages and disadvantages compared with this: it will, from the account, indicate the sun's being on the meridian when the light is so weak as not to give a defined shadow: but, on the other hand, an instrument regulated by an hair, so nice in its adjustment as to snap by so small a degree of heat, seems incapable of resisting very small changes of temperature to moisture or dryness.

*Solar Spots.*

The spots on the sun in March last, I observed and described in the *Yarmouth Herald*, and am gratified that their appearance much corresponds with the description of them given by Lalande.

*Whether it would be preferable, according to their Phenomena, to call Ceres, Pallas, and Juno, simply Planets, or Asteroids, or Cometoids.*

On the planets Ceres, Pallas, and Juno, I formerly took the liberty to remark, that when the term *asteroids* was applied



to the first of them by a great astronomer, it was liable to objection, as its analogies to the planets of our system, notwithstanding its smallness and eccentricity, were still such as to correspond far better with that denomination than with the denomination of *stars*. But the relative situation of them, now *three* have been discovered, to each other and to the sun, does make a difference. If the intersection, therefore, of the Ceres and Pallas, and the non-ascertainment of a solid nucleus to any of the three, and the thin *nebulous* light which has been observed to surround them, together with the circumstance of their being all of them small, and pretty nearly equidistant from the sun, should be thought sufficient to take them out of the denomination of *ordinary planets*; and if their eccentricity, so much less, I believe, than that of any known comet, though so large compared with the ordinary planets, together with their being visible during nearly the whole of their revolution, so far as can yet be judged, should be thought a reason against strictly classing them with comets, would not the term *cometoids* correspond best with the *phenomena*, as they resemble comets in many more particulars than they do any other celestial body, and differ from them in fewer and less material.

I am, Sir,

Tuesday, Yours sincerely,  
June 4, 1805. CAPEL LOFFT.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS a reader of your valuable Miscellany, I am happy to find you propose to allot a portion of its pages to the illustration of our national antiquities.—Will you allow me, through their medium, to notice a very singular oversight in that excellent work the *Munimenta Antiqua*. In the third volume, page 168, the learned author states, that, “about the year 600, Pope Gregory the Great, in the latter end of his days, is affirmed to have had his most usual residence in the castle of Dunadeen, in Scotland, from whence, when he died, he was carried in pomp to be buried in the island of Iona,” &c. &c. Mr. King continues and reasons from the fact, and quotes Boethius for his authority. Pope Gregory was the grandson of Felix; his agent at Constantinople; succeeded to the pontificate 590; sent Augustine on his mission to England about 600; and died in Italy in 604. I have not a Latin edition of Hector Boece’s

work; but the translation in the first volume of Holinshed says, that King Gregorie succeeded Ethus on the throne of Scotland in 876, and, after reigning with great glory, “finally died an happy elde man, in a castell called Dounfore, within the countrey of Garrioth, in the 18th yeare after his entering intohys estate, and after the byrthe of our saviour 893. He was never maryed, but lyved in continuall chastitie,” &c. &c. “His body was conveyed to the abbey of Colmkill, and there buried with all solemne pompe and exequies.” “In the dayes of this Gregorie also there lived that famous clerke John Scott,” &c. &c.

The only way I can account for the confusion of these very different persons, is, by Mr. King’s having hastily caught up the words “*Gregorius Magnus*” in the margin of Boethius.

Possibly some of your Correspondents may know if there be any authority for the word *oriel* as used by Mr. Walter Scott in the second Canto of the Lay of the Last Minstrel.

It is stated in Mr. Pennant’s Tour from London to Dover, that the Pharos in Dover Castle was cased when Sir Thomas Erpingham was Warden in the reign of Henry IV. his arms being still on a stone on the north side. The same story is told by the Warders who now shew the Castle; but the arms are two bars; whereas those of the Erpingham family were an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets, as indeed is partly shewn in Mr. Pennant’s plate of him.

I am, Sir, &c. H. D. N.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR

THE caprice which has at every period attended the adoption of *surnames*, abundantly accounts for the difficulty that seems to arise in reducing them to system. And, no doubt, the remark will extend to *Christian-names*.

In the Register of Spalding Priory, to which the writer of your last letter on the subject has referred, are several instances of two sons of a man having *one* name, both of them living at the same time. In one instance they were both *Williams*; in another the name was *Thomas*; and, in a third case, there is an instance of a man’s having *three* of his sons called *Robert*.—Many of your readers will also recollect, that the famous antiquary, John Leland, had a brother John who took care of him in his lunacy.

At Multon, one of the manors belonging to Spalding Priory, the name of *Conan*, as a Christian one, was by no means uncommon. It was evidently introduced by the Earls of Bretagne, who had large property in the neighbourhood.

In some parts of Huntingdonshire, in the middle age, *Emecina* was a common name; and at Blecheley, in Buckinghamshire, thirty years ago, scarcely any name was so common among the women as *Justina*.

In the early periods of English history, *Mary* is a name that I believe occurs but very seldom. The great veneration the Blessed Virgin was held in at that time of day, sufficiently accounts for its unfrequency; but Luther and Calvin, by degrading her, made the name more common.

In particular districts, the *run* or *fashion* of a certain favourite name may be even yet observed. *John*, however, is by far the most common. But a late Curate of St. Giles's assured me that he had christened no less than three children by the name of *Bonaparte*; and I have been just told by a physician to one of our dispensaries, that, at the present moment, *Rosina*, *Rosetta*, and *Euphemia*, are all inhabitants of Drury-lane. The affectation of fine names by people of inferior rank was well noticed by the late Mr. Bishop in the following epigram:

Who wants a wife? I know three sisters  
gay,

Not vulgar Margerys, Janes, or Joans, are  
they;

No—they have names enough to fill a  
tub—

Miss Barbara, Juliana, Margaretta;

Miss Leonora, Caroline, Janetta;

And Miss Joanna, Seraphina—Grubb!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to hazard a conjectural emendation of a passage in Horace, which has tortured some of the best modern critics, viz.

*Læta quod pubes, &c. Od. Lib. i. 25.*

Without troubling you or your readers with a long dissertation, I simply propose to read it thus:

*Læta quod pubes hederæ virenti  
Gaudeat pullo magis—atque myrti  
Aridas frondes hiemis sodali  
Dedicet Euro.*

Every classical scholar knows that *pul-*  
*lus* signifies a young shoot or twig; and

here we have *virenti pullo* opposed to *aridas frondes*—and *hederæ* to *myrti*.

Whether, by the *hederæ* and *myrtus*, Horace only meant to typify a younger mistress preferred to withered Lydia—or also intended a further allusion to the bottle, in making his bucks now prefer the fresh ivy of Bacchus to the withered myrtle of Venus—I shall not here inquire.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,  
June 6, 1805.

C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE beautiful little river Dart, which has its source in Dartmoor forest, flows, after leaving the hilly country, through the most luxuriant part of England, the South-hams, in Devonshire.—A line drawn from its source to its mouth would run from about N.N.W. to S.S.E. but it is so very serpentine that it sometimes pursues a course almost directly opposite to this. It is navigable for vessels of small burthen as far as Totness, a small town charmingly situated on its banks, about ten miles from where it disembogues itself into the sea, and about thirty miles from its source. A bridge crosses the Dart at Totness, and prevents vessels from sailing above it; but for barges it is navigable as far as the tide flows, nearly a mile beyond Totness.

It has been a custom, time immemorial, for the lovers of angling to fish in the Dart with a rod and line for the trout which are numerous in all parts of it.—There are also great numbers of salmon, which, in the winter, go up the river beyond where the tide flows, to shed their spawn in the fresh water. About this season of the year these spawn, grown to the size of a small trout, seek their way to the sea. In going down the river, a voyage which it generally takes them a week or fortnight to perform, they afford excellent sport to the angler. The inhabitants of the banks of the Dart have always been accustomed to fish for the spawn with a rod and line, and never did the lords of the manor or the renters of the fishery attempt to prevent any one from catching them till last year, when every one was forbidden to fish on the navigable part of the river Dart, extending from Berry bond-stone on the south to the weir beyond Totness on the north, without leave from the renter of the fishery, by whom permission might probably be given to fish for trout, but never for spawn,



spawn. It is said the salmon-fishery, which lets for two or three hundred pounds per annum, is injured by catching them; but the number caught by all the anglers does not, I believe, amount to one out of ten thousand.

I wish to ask any of your Correspondents if we can be prevented from fishing with a rod and line, or net, on a navigable river, where the tide flows, provided we do not commit a trespass on another's land?

The practice of fishing for salmon-spawn originated probably with the first settlers in the neighbourhood of the Dart; ought we to give up a right which has been handed down from father to son for perhaps the last two thousand years? If any one, through the medium of your Magazine, could give any information on the subject to a poor angler, whose purse will not admit of his having recourse to the law, by so doing they would confer an obligation on their respectfully humble servant,

PISCATOR.

*The Banks of the Dart,*

May 1, 1805.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

FEW of your readers, probably are unacquainted with that truly ridiculous trait of vanity in the character of the "*Grand Monarque*," Louis XIV. which his cringing courtiers flattered by making the idol believe that the dazzling splendour of his countenance and the vivid lightning of his eye was too powerful to be borne by the feeble sight of ordinary mortals. But it is not so generally known that this abject flattery was carried even to the mint, and, as far as in the power of medals, consigned to immortality. I here send you a specimen, copied from an exquisite medallion of large size, exhibiting a very highly relieved and striking likeness of the "god-like" monarch—

*Si j'ai peint en profil l'invincible Louis,  
C'est que, de front, les yeux en seraient éblouis.*

For the benefit of those who do not understand the original, I would willingly have accompanied the distich with a translation; and, for that purpose, I have attempted it both in English and Latin, but could not succeed in either. Perhaps some other of your Correspondents may be more successful.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,  
May 31, 1805.

GIOVANNI.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent J. G. has displayed much profundity in the technical knowledge of grammar, and I do not dispute the justness of several of his observations; but I confess he has by no means convinced me that the practice of the best writers in our language (for such I still assume it to be) respecting the use of *as* after the verb *consider* in its sense of *regard*, is not perfectly proper, and even essential. And I trust your readers will be of the same opinion, if I shew that the omission of it in certain cases would occasion a temporary ambiguity or misapprehension, which it is the business of good writing always to avoid.

When I say, "I consider Alfred the greatest of the Saxon kings," I give no indication of having finished my sentence; for the clause, "the greatest of the Saxon kings," may be parenthetical or accessory, and have no relation to the word *consider*. A second clause of the same kind may be added, "the most learned prince of the age"—and so on, without limitation; but when I subjoin, "*as* the peculiar glory of the English crown," I decidedly finish the sentence with expressing the object or result of my consideration.

In this verse of the Psalms, "When I consider the heavens [the work of thy hands], the moon and stars which thou hast created, &c." the clause put between brackets is parenthetical, and not governed by the verb *consider*; and could it be supposed to have the same import with "*as* the work of thy hands," it is obvious that the reader would expect a different conclusion of the sentence.

I presume no correct writer would think of using the words *regard* or *view*, in the place of *consider*, without the addition of *as*, *as being*, *in the light of*, or something equivalent; and as in this use they are perfectly synonymous words, I cannot understand how a different syntax should be admissible.

If, therefore, I can trust to my feeling, which is, perhaps, the surest guide in language to one who is conversant with the best writers, I have no doubt that the omission of *as* in the case in question is a modern barbarism; and in my own practice I shall carefully avoid adopting it, as I would advise any other person to do who wishes to express himself with classical purity.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

N. N.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
**R**EADING, in your last Number, the valuable Observations of J. T. Grel-  
 lier upon the Returns made under the Po-  
 pulation Act, I observe a note at the bot-  
 tom of page 323—"The number of un-  
 inhabited houses in Birmingham was  
 more than in Manchester, Liverpool, Bris-  
 tol, Plymouth, Bath, Portsmouth, Hull,  
 and Newcastle, together."

That, at the time the return was made,  
 the population of the inland and manufac-  
 turing towns was much reduced in favour  
 of the sea-ports and maritime counties,  
 your Correspondent's statements seem  
 clearly to prove; and that Birmingham  
 had suffered as much in this respect as any  
 town in the kingdom, is, I believe, gene-  
 rally admitted; yet, in comparing it with  
 other large towns, that those of your  
 readers who are not acquainted with the  
 place may not from hence form too melan-  
 choly an idea of the situation of the town,  
 it seems necessary to remark, that the  
 cause why the proportion of uninhabited  
 houses in Birmingham is so great, will be  
 found in a great measure to originate in  
 the nature of the houses themselves.

The mode of building universally  
 adopted in Birmingham has been to ac-  
 commodate every family, be their circum-  
 stances whatever it might, with a distinct  
 and separate house. This has caused a  
 very great number of small houses to be  
 built (perhaps three thousand or upwards  
 might be enumerated), whose average  
 rent would not be more than from 1s. 9d.  
 to 2s. per week: hence the number of un-  
 inhabited houses will be exceedingly va-  
 rious and fluctuating.

A temporary stagnation of trade, the  
 raising or recruiting of a regiment in the  
 neighbourhood, or embodying the county  
 militia, has in a few weeks shut up some  
 scores of houses in Birmingham; while the  
 same causes might, from some other large  
 towns, take the same number of inhabi-  
 tants from their lodgings in the two upper  
 stories of large houses, and yet not add  
 one to the number of those that could be  
 considered uninhabited.

Could the amount of the rents of the  
 uninhabited houses be by any means ascer-  
 tained, though I have no doubt those in  
 Birmingham would in some degree exceed  
 that of any other town of nearly the same  
 magnitude, I think they would by no  
 means be found to exceed them in the pro-  
 portion there stated.

Desirous, however, to communicate  
 only what I consider to be a local circum-

stance, I request J. T. G. to accept my  
 thanks for the information contained in his  
 Observations, and am your obedient ser-  
 vant,

W. B.

*Birmingham, May 24, 1805.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A**SINGULAR advertisement which  
 appeared in a provincial paper a  
 short time since, naturally led to some re-  
 flections on the subject of bankruptcy;  
 and as it is an evil increasing every year,  
 whatever may be calculated in the least  
 degree to call the attention of the public  
 towards mitigating such a national cala-  
 mity, will, it is presumed, not be deemed  
 unworthy a place in your Magazine.

The advertisement alluded to requests  
 that the creditors of a person who some  
 time since (owing to a concurrence of un-  
 fortunate circumstances) paid them a com-  
 position, would send an account of their  
 original demands, "he now having it in  
 his power, is willing and desirous to make  
 them full satisfaction." This does the  
 unfortunate man great credit, and must  
 afford him the sincerest pleasure. That  
 such an occurrence is uncommon, proves  
 the very low state of morals, and ought to  
 shame thousands who have injured their  
 fellow-creatures irreparably by failing in  
 their debt, and, after being successful,  
 appropriate all to their own use, utterly  
 forgetful of that simple but sublime maxim,  
 whose meaning none can mistake, "What-  
 ever ye would that men should do to you,  
 do ye to them likewise."

In a commercial country like ours, per-  
 haps it is impossible that bankruptcies  
 should be wholly avoided; but, out of a  
 hundred, probably there is not more than  
 one which is the consequence of unavoid-  
 able misfortune. This may seem at first  
 view an uncharitable statement, but let  
 facts speak for themselves. If inquiry be  
 made in every town, it will be found that  
 some of its most *dashing* inhabitants have  
 formerly failed in business. Is there  
 more than one in a hundred of these who  
 call their creditors together for the pur-  
 pose of paying the remainder of their  
 debts? The signing a certificate is no  
 discharge to an honest man: such an one,  
 so soon as he has it in his power, will be  
 eager to pay to the very uttermost farthing,  
 and if he be not honest when rising in the  
 world, it is more than probable he was a  
 knave when sinking. Considering the  
 progress that is made in civilization, it  
 seems astonishing that a crime attended  
 with



with such incalculable mischiefs is not rendered more disgraceful. There is one Christian society who have a law, that if one of its members fails, unless he can prove it to be the consequence of inevitable misfortune (in which case he is assisted and encouraged), he is immediately disowned, forfeits all the privileges of the society, and is suffered to sink into the disgrace he deserves. The consequence is, that a bankruptcy is a very rare event indeed amongst that very respectable body the Quakers. In the community at large this evil seems to be rather encouraged than checked. When a man finds, owing to bad management in trade, extravagance in his family, and a general improvidence which commonly runs through the whole system, that he can go on no longer, he gets some person who is connected with him to strike what is called a friendly docket (in order to prevent his being sent to prison), pays his creditors the composition he chuses, gets his certificate signed, and, to the astonishment of all but the initiated, in a little time gets on in a higher style than before; vies with his neighbours in expence, takes his journies of pleasure, and boasts of his prosperity; while the humble hard-working manufacturer or mechanic, who had perhaps entrusted his little all in his master's hands, is crushed to rise no more. The oppressor talks by with unfeeling superciliousness; but the hour is not far distant when he shall be made to know that a day of retribution is coming.

The man who trades beyond his capital, or who lives beyond his income, is a pest to the neighbourhood and an enemy to the great interests of society. He is a public robber, a robber of the most dangerous kind; for, under the specious pretence of lawful traffic, of enlarging his connections, and increasing his trade, if he happen to have any relative sufficiently kind and credulous, he will not rest till he has secured the honest earnings of patient industry, or the humble independence of an unconnected female. That he may bring down the grey hairs of the former with sorrow to the grave, or plunge the latter into all the horrors of want; that he is bringing up his children in habits which must render them miserable, never enters into the calculation of this hero of iniquity. To *live*, and to make an *appearance*, is his object; and should the transient pang of remorse threaten to betray itself on his bloated countenance, with a few additional glasses he drives off

care till to-morrow. The desperado who charges his pistol, and puts on his crape, seems to have some sense of right left; he steals from the common walks of decent life, the faces he has known, the benefactors who have raised him; he calls on the darkness to cover him; he seeks the path of the traveller; he assaults the stranger, the unknown, one to whom perhaps a few guineas may be no serious loss. He has abused no confidence, he has insulted no relative, he has tortured no tenderness; yet he is pursued like a demon, he is dragged to a dungeon, to fetters, and hurled from a tribunal (unfashioned by divine laws to take away life, excepting in cases of murder) to the gallows! It certainly ought to be the object of civilized states to prevent crimes, and all chastisement should have this end in view. It must be allowed that bankruptcy is an evil which involves more pernicious consequences than highway robbery; and it is astonishing that benevolent legislatures and moralists are not intent on devising means for diminishing its frequency. A sense of honour and shame has, it is presumed, yet some influence; and were bankruptcy made infamous, as it ought to be, it would generally be avoided. It deserves consideration, that the persons who fail are seldom those who have earned what they begin with; had they laboured hard for it, they would have learned the value of property better than to have fooled it away. But the patient, plodding character is gone, and with it the prudence and circumspection to which our upstart owes his all. He begins, it may be, with two or three thousand pounds, but he wishes to live and to trade as if he had ten. The old system of economy is laughed at: his maxim is, that it is necessary to make an appearance: to this, comfort and real enjoyment is sacrificed, and the appearance is soon followed by embarrassment. He must now, if possible, borrow; but he forgets that he who borrows puts on fetters. It was the excellent advice of that very exalted character Philip Henry to his children, "Tremble to borrow two-pence;" but there is a fatal sort of wrong-headedness accompanies the unwise in all that they do; the maxims of wisdom, the counsels of friends, avail nothing to him; his eyes are only open when complete ruin overwhelms him.

Should those hints be of any service to those young persons who have their success to create, and to whom caution and circumspection are at the present crisis so

that

peculiarly necessary, or should they lead any who are better qualified to suggest methods for preventing such a national evil, sincere pleasure would be afforded to

A WELL-WISHER TO THE PUBLIC.  
May 10, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE different situations and comparative advantages of a state of barbarism and civilization, have employed, at different times, the abilities of the most eminent writers, and been illustrated by the remarks of the most penetrating geniuses. Not all the ingenious arguments adduced on both sides of this question would perhaps throw so much light on this interesting subject, or prove so instructive to the philosopher, as the ideas and conversation of an American chieftain, who, having lately passed some time in London, is now preparing to return to his native country, and who is perhaps placed in the most extraordinary situation that ever fell to the lot of man. As a few particulars respecting him can hardly fail of being interesting to your readers, the following lines, if they suit the plan of your excellent Magazine, are much at your service.

This remarkable person is descended from the chief of the tribe of Mohawks, the first of the Five Nations that occupy the extensive country of Canada. His mother, however, was a European; and he was sent, when only fourteen years of age, to receive his education in the University of Edinburgh. After spending two years in the perusal of the elegant writings of the ancients, and in the pursuit of the softer studies of the *belles-lettres*, he returned to his native land, to raise the warhoop to his warriors as the signal of battle, or to lift the tomahawk against the foes of his country. Among his subjects this Indian monarch bears the name of *Teyoninhac aia weu*; when in England he assumed that of John Norton. He married an Indian woman after his return to Canada, by whom he has two children. Some disputes having arisen with the English respecting the line of demarcation settled at the close of the American war, this patriotic monarch undertook the office of ambassador to this country, for which he was so eminently qualified, and once more paid a visit to Britain. He brought with him his Indian dress, in which he sometimes appeared to those with whom he was particularly intimate. In this dress his portrait was taken by Miss Knight, and was displayed in

the last Exhibition of the Royal Academy. At other times he was no way distinguishable except by the braid in which his hair was tied. His noble figure, of about six feet in height, was rendered doubly agreeable by the amiable benevolence of his countenance. So far was he from being dazzled or seduced by the luxury of this country, that he never spoke of his wife or children without a tear glistening in his eye, while he often expressed his sincere desire of embracing them once more. This amiable man had formed the patriotic and benevolent design of converting his subjects to the Christian religion, and for that purpose has taken the pains of translating the Gospel of St. John into the Mohawk language.

It is impossible to say how long we shall continue to prefer the bloody ambition of a Cæsar to the amiable patriotism of *Teyoninhac aia weu*; yet nothing could prove more interesting to the public than a complete account of his history, &c. This would, however, be foreign to my purpose, which is rather to excite than gratify the curiosity of your readers; but as he has spent some time at the house of Lord Teignmouth, it is to be wished that the public should receive this interesting information from his elegant and ingenious pen. I am, Sir, &c. HUBBA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be very much obliged if you or any of your Correspondents would inform me whether the Works of Athenæus have ever been published in the English language?—at what time?—and in what form?—Also, whether the second volume of “Ogle’s Antiquities explained, with figured Gems, and illustrated with Descriptions from the Classics,” is any where to be obtained? I have in my possession the first volume, printed in 4to. in the year 1737, with fifty plates, by Claude Du Bosc.

I am, Sir, your’s, &c. A. B. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CAN any of yours readers, fond of Spanish literature, favour me by giving a few particulars of the Life and Works of Don Agustín Francisco Cisneros; a poet who was a competitor with Melendez Valdes for the Academic Prize the 18th of March, 1780?

A CONSTANT READER.

May 28, 1805.



*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE late John Russel, once Captain of the *Byron*, afterwards of the *Clarendon*, of Bristol, who died at Carmarthen about six years ago, I have often heard relating, that large flocks of swallows, consisting of many thousands, two or three times, in the course of thirty voyages to the West Indies, alighted on the rigging of his ship, in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, and rested there for the night. One instance, in particular he specified, when hundreds of them descended under the deck, where he made prisoners of them. Those that were lodged at liberty in the open air, with the dawn of day resumed their flight. They were no sooner on the wing, than the wretched cries of the prisoners pierced the ears of the compassionate Captain, who immediately removed their misery by giving them liberty to join their more fortunate fellow-travellers, which they soon did.

Captain Russel, though generally deemed an austere man, never related the above anecdote without manifesting a tenderness of feeling which has left upon my mind indelible impressions of the great benevolence of his heart. He was present at the interesting death of General Wolf.

If you should deem the above anecdote worthy a place in your valuable Magazine, your insertion of it will much oblige,

Sir, your's, &c.

Neath, March 4, 1805. D. DAVIS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, and FUGITIVE PIECES, from the GREEK. (Continued from p. 459 of last Number.)

No. V. Part II.

AMONG the Greek epigrammatists, no observations on human life are more frequent than those which are drawn from a position held for certain by most of the ancient philosophers, and which we constantly find repeated in our own days, of the great preponderance of evil in the affairs of man. To those whose notions of a future state were perplexed, dark, and uncertain; whose belief in retribution was unsettled and wavering, and rather an object of speculation than a ground of hope or satisfaction, this present life must have appeared the boundary of all human desires and fears; and the very uncertainty of its duration, and the dark and miserable gloom which involved every thing beyond it, will, of itself, account for the continual complaints of the

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sad lot of humanity, to be found among the ancient poets. Such is the melancholy strain of Mimnermus, the poet of love and pleasure.

Ἥμεῖς δ' οὐδ' αὖτε φύλλῳ.

We, too, as leaves that in the vernal hours Greet the new sun, refresh'd by fruitful show'rs,

Rejoice, exulting in our verdant prime, Nor good nor evil marks our noiseless time. But, round our birth the gloomy Fates preside,

And smile malignant on our fleeting pride; One with old age prepar'd to blast our bloom, One arm'd with death to hide it in the tomb. Our better moments smile and pass away E'en as the sun that shines and sets to day.

When youth is flown, death only can assuage, And yield a refuge from the ills of age.

All mourn adversity. One, nobly bred, Toils a poor slave to him his bounty fed; One, solitary, seeks the tomb's embrace, With no transmitter of his name and race; While, sick and faint, or rack'd by ceaseless fears,

Another journeys down the vale of years.

The comparison in these verses will bring to our recollection the beautiful but melancholy speech of Glaucus to Diomed, in the 6th book of the *Iliad*.\* Simonides has introduced the beginning of the same

\* There is likewise a resemblance, too strong to be passed over, between the passage describing the two Fates, one armed with death, the other with old age, which hang over our existence, and that in the *Iliad* which concludes the speech of Sarpedon to Glaucus:

Νῦν δ' ἔμπεδος γὰρ κῆρυξ ἐφεστᾶσιν θανάτῳ  
Μυρία δ' ἄν' ἔτι φύγειν βροτὸν ἂν δ' ὑπαλύξαι.

The superior genius of Homer strongly shines forth in this instance of comparison.—Mimnermus is at pains to present a picture to the imagination, on which he labours to give it the due effect. Homer, by a single stroke, presents an idea, vast, majestic, and general; not divided into parts, not descending into particulars, disdaining every thing like conceit or epigram. An instance, which will exemplify still more strongly the distinction between true sublimity, and that point and accuracy which is the characteristic of the genuine epigram, is to be met with in the same verses which probably suggested the idea of a small poem of the latter description, of which I shall, in the course of this paper, present a translation;

Πῶς τις ἀνὺ θανάτῳ σὺ φύγοι βίῃ; μύρια γὰρ σὺ  
Λυγρὰ, καὶ ὅτε φύγειν ἑυμαρὶς ὅτε φέροι—

where the point consists in the antithesis, which Homer's mighty genius evidently despises.

4 A

speech,

speech, and commented upon it in the following lines. They are not wholly unapplicable to the present subject, notwithstanding the recommendation they tend to enforce.

Οὐδὲν ἐν Ἀνθρώποισι.

Nothing that's mortal can continue long ;  
And well the Man of Chios tun'd his song—  
“ Like leaves on trees the race of man is  
found ;”

Yet few receive the melancholy sound,  
Or in their breasts imprint this solemn truth,  
For hope is near to all, and most to youth.  
In the gay spring of life her flowers arise,  
Swell the light mind and blind the ardent  
eyes ;

Old age and death are strangers to the ear,  
And sickness claims no momentary fear.  
Alas ! how little thinks the giddy crowd  
Of the short space to youth and life allow'd !  
Ye who reflect, that transient space employ,  
And, while the pow'r remains, indulge your  
joy.

We find the same complaint of the shortness and uncertainty of life very frequent among the epigrammatists. Such is the following of Palladas :

Ω της βραχείας, &c.

Oh transitory joys of life ! ye mourn  
Rightly those winged hours that ne'er re-  
turn !

We, let us sit, or lie, or toil, or feast,  
Time ever runs (our persecuting guest)  
A hateful race against our wretched state,  
And bears th' unconquerable will of Fate.

The philosophers have ever made it a subject of complaint, that life is short for the perfection of any art or science. Now and then (among the myriads of ephemeral insects that swarm upon the surface of the earth for a few hours, and are then heard of no more), some glorious soul, some almost divine genius, arises, calculated to disperse the clouds of ignorance and folly, to pierce the mysterious veil of nature, and to make clear the incomprehensible ways of Heaven. He sets out on his undertaking : all eyes are fixed on his progress : all minds are astonished at his powers :—but death arrests him in the middle of his journey. No second genius survives to catch his falling mantle : his grand schemes, his mighty discoveries, remain unprosecuted ; they sink, perhaps, into oblivion ; or, if some traces of them yet exist, they exist only as the memorials of a great name, as the proud, humiliating, empty monuments of human power and of human weakness. Besides, even in life itself, how many obstacles are there to the accomplishment of schemes, however

excellent, to the prosecution of studies, however worthy of the highest faculties of our nature ! Sickness, want, domestic sorrows, public calamities, the necessary avocations of business, or the calls of friendship and humanity, some of these interrupt the most prosperous labours.—Then comes envy to impede and poison them. “ Whoever is good (says Sorades), whoever is ingenious, just, fortunate, some portion of envy is his inevitable lot : some slander shall annoy, some calumny blast him.”

But to return to the evils attending on life itself, unconnected with the views of death and futurity : the sense of satiety alone, of that wretched vacuum which our keenest enjoyments sometimes leave behind them, of the shortness of the time that pleasure fixes her residence in our souls before we are cloyed with the possession, and the want we feel of perpetual novelty to aid even that short delusion of happiness (without taking into our account the many positive evils that embitter our existence), affords ample room for the indulgence of melancholy thoughts and gloomy images :

Πάντων μὲν κόρος ἐστὶ, καὶ ὕπνῳ καὶ φιλότιμος  
Μολπῆς τε γλυκερῆς, καὶ ἀμύμονος ὀρχηθμός.  
Il. L. xiii.

“ In every thing (says the poet) there is satiety ; in sleep and in love, in sweet music, and in the delightful dance.” And so Pindar, Nem. vii. :

..... Κόρον δ' ἔχει  
καὶ μέλι, καὶ τὰ τέκνα ἄνθε' Ἀφροδίτας.

“ Even honey falls upon the senses, and the lovely flowers of Venus.”

This idea of the preponderance of evil will be naturally found most frequent among the earlier and darker ages of society. Homer abounds with these uncomfortable reflections ; and among the early poets (whose fragments have reached us) of our northern climates, the remark is still more evident. It casts a pensive melancholy over all their writings, which, even when war, or love, or the feast, is the immediate subject, equally pervades their fiercest and their most joyous lays.

The mind untaught  
Is a dark waste, where winds and tempests  
howl :  
As Phœbus to the world, is science to the  
soul. BEATTIE'S Minstrel.

It has often struck me, that no passage throughout the Iliad exceeds in wild and gloomy grandeur that in which Achilles is represented as putting to death Lycaon, the son of Priam. It is one of those  
where



where the poet seems to have been carried beyond himself, and lays hold of our passions with an almost super-natural force, to awaken the strongest emotions of horror and compassion in our minds. The whole picture, from the first appearance of the unfortunate victim, is lively and expressive to the greatest degree. We at length see him prostrate on the ground, embracing the knees of his conqueror, and imploring mercy by the strongest arguments and the most ingeniously calculated to obtain his boon. His moving tale, the simple manner in which he relates it, the artful yet natural words by which he endeavours to avert the rage of Achilles from him, by disclaiming, as far as possible, all alliance and affinity with Hector, his youth, his tears, his long sufferings, all plead most powerfully in his favour. Then we see the dark, majestic, terrible figure of the conqueror, bending with a gloomy frown over the prostrate wretch, his sword uplifted to strike, his hand twisted in his hair, while he suspends the blow, unshaken from the murderous purpose of his soul, to speak to him a few words of truly savage consolation. "Why dost thou mourn and howl? Patroclus perished, who was a far greater man than thou. Dost thou not see what I am, the beautiful and the mighty? I claim my descent from a great and noble father. A goddess was my mother. Yet over me also death impends, and all-powerful Fate will one day fall on me, either in the morning, or in the evening, or in the middle of the day, when some other warrior shall tear my soul away, by the distant javelin or the winged arrow." The same idea afterwards recurs on the death of Hector, but beautifully varied according to the circumstances of the subject. The expiring hero, with his last breath, prophesies the approaching fate of his conqueror. A kind of religious awe appears for a moment to take possession of the soul of Achilles; he gazes pensively on the corpse, and only makes this short and hurried exclamation:

Τέθραθεν κῆρα δ' ἐγὼ τότ' ὀδύρομαι, ὅππότε κεν δὴ  
Ζεὺς ἰδέσθῃ τελέται, ἢ δ' ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι.

"Die thou the first. When Jove and Heav'n  
ordain,  
I'll follow thee!"

POPE.

The beautiful lamentations of Moschus, at the close of his idyll on the death of Bion, and the famous verses of Catullus, in his "*Vivamus mea Lesbia*," which seem to be imitated from it, are calculated to leave that sort of melancholy void sen-

sation in the mind, which, to an animated and (according to our better philosophy) immortal soul, is the most painful of all possible feelings, and which perhaps occasionally comes, like a dark shadow, across the thoughts of the most pious and religious man. But neither of the passages above-mentioned are equal in sublimity to the celebrated address to the sun in Ossian's Works; and this is, perhaps, excelled by the sacred poet. "For there is hope of a tree, if it be cut down, that it will yet sprout, and the branches thereof will not cease. Though the root of it wax old in the earth, and the stock thereof be dead in the ground, yet by the seat of waters it will bud and bring forth boughs like a plant. But man is sick, and dieth, and man perisheth, and where is he? As the waters pass from the sea, and as the flood decayeth and dieth up, so man sleepeth and riseth not; for he shall not wake again, nor be raised from his sleep, till the heaven be no more." Job, cap. xiv. v. 7.

As human life has more objects to engage its attention, as the progress of civilization introduces arts and commerce, and with them a thousand various amusements and occupations unknown to the ruder state of mankind, we have less room for this feeling of satiety, we are ashamed of indulging it, and we seldom complain of it as one of the common evils of life.—Yet among many men it still prevails to a sufficient degree to make us doubt with reason of the intrinsic happiness of the most easy and apparently delightful situations in the world. I myself was acquainted with a gentleman of fortune and character, of a gay and lively disposition, not at all addicted to melancholy, who, in the midst of apparent enjoyment, far superior to the common lot of humanity, with youth, and health, and society, and friends in abundance, without the least diminution, as it appeared, of any of these blessings, suddenly put an end to his existence. After his death, a paper was found among his writings, which was dated some days previous to the execution of his fatal purpose, declaring, that he had seen the world in all its different forms, that he had made trial of all its enjoyments, but found none worth repeating; that the continual recurrence of the same amusements and the same occupations produced no longer any thing but disgust; and that he conceived he was right in putting an end to an existence which had not further for him any taste of happiness.

Τὸν θάνατον τί φοβείσθαι, τὸν ἡσυχίης γενετήρα.

AGATHIAS.

Why fear ye Death, the parent of repose,  
Who numbs the sense of penury and pain?  
A second dart no prostrate victim knows;  
Triumphant once, he never strikes again.  
But varying oft, and num'rous are the train  
Of grim diseases that on life intrude,  
And on they pass, my friends, oppos'd in  
vain,  
Recurring oft, in sad vicissitude.

Monsieur la Mothe le Vayer, who, from all the accounts we have of his life, may, in every point of view, be classed among the most happy and fortunate of men, his situation easy and honourable, his life strict and temperate, his reputation highly exalted among men of learning and virtue, seems to think with equal fastidiousness on the vanity and nothingness of life. "Life (says he) appears to me so indifferent, to say no worse of it, that I would not only refuse to recommence its career if the choice were given me, but I would not exchange the three days of pain and sickness which my advanced age may yet look forward to, for all the long years of happiness and enjoyment, of which, in gay and sanguine youth, we flatter ourselves with the possession." Nor do I think it at all necessary to suppose, with Bayle (from whom I have taken this extract), that all he meant was, that he would not again tread over precisely the same steps. The tediousness of mere repetition is too obvious to every person; and I believe there are very few old men, who have no particular stings of remorse to disturb their minds during the latter days of their existence, who would not go to the full length of what La Mothe intimates, and refuse a change for any worldly situation or prospects.

Aleander, the good Cardinal Archbishop of Brindisi, whose life appears to have been far from a melancholy or unhappy one (notwithstanding it subjected him to the censures of the satirical Erasmus) made the following epitaph for himself:

Καθάρων ὕμ' ἀσκήτων, ὅτι παύσονται ὧν ἐπιμαρτυρεῖ  
Πολλῶν ὥνπερ ἴδεν ἀλγίων ἢ θανάτου.

"I die not unwillingly, since I shall so cease to be a witness of many things, the sight of which is more painful than death itself." M. Bayle observes, that one hour's uneasiness contains more evil than there is good in the space of six or seven days. He tells us the story of a man who had killed himself after three or four weeks uneasiness. He had laid (says he) his sword under his pillow every night, in

hopes that he should have the courage to dispatch himself when darkness would have increased his sorrows; but his heart failed him several nights together; at length he was unable to bear his misery any longer, and cut the veins of his arm. From this story he asserts, that all the pleasures which this man had enjoyed for thirty years together, would not equal the evils which tormented him during the last month of his life. The proportion of good to evil contained in the noted distich of the poet Diphylus, is one to three:

Ὡς περ κυβηζουσ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ ἡμῖν ἡ τύχη  
Ἐν ἀγαθῷ ἐπιχεῖσθαι τριῖς ἐπὶ κακῷ.

The distribution of Archytas the Pythagorean is more equal. He says, "There are three ages in the life of man, one of happiness, another of misery, and a third compounded of the two."

In short, however terrible may be the imaginations of the ancients with respect to the grave and futurity, we are hardly surprised at finding even among them repeated wishes that the toils and miseries of life were over. Death, gloomy and uncertain as it may appear in prospect, is to the mind which has been long and constantly brooding over the evils of the world, a refuge and a blessing. The answer of Secundus the Pythagorean to the question, "What is death?" is a proof that its supposed horrors were not sufficient to outweigh, among the ancient philosophers, the certain miseries to which it puts a termination. "It is (says he) eternal sleep, the breaking up of the body, the desire of the afflicted, the departure of the spirit, the flight and abdication of life, the fear of the rich, the consolation of the poor, the loosening of the limbs, the father of sleep, the boundary and dissolution of all things."

I have already quoted one epigram which corresponds with these observations. Another, by an uncertain author, is equally to the purpose:

Πῶς τις ἀνευ θανάτου.

Who, but for death, could find repose  
From life, and life's unnumber'd woes,  
From ills that mock our art to cure,  
As hard to fly as to endure?  
Whate'er is sweet without alloy,  
And sheds a more exalted joy,  
Yon' glorious orb that gilds the day,  
Or, placid moon, thy silver ray,  
Earth, sea, whate'er we gaze upon,  
Is thine, oh Nature, thine alone!  
The gifts that to ourselves we owe  
(Insidious race) are fear and woe,  
Chance-pleasure, hardly worth possessing,  
Ten curses to a single blessing.

Menander



Menander (in a passage of which we have presented a translation already) esteems him most happy who is cut off in the prime of youth, when neither evil could have afflicted nor long enjoyment brought on satiety and disgust. So Lucilius prefers death to a life of fearful expectation, nearly in the same words that Shakspeare puts into the mouth of Julius Cæsar.\*

Τὸς καταλείψαντας γλυκερὸν φάος ὅκ ἐτι θρηνῶ.

I mourn not those who from the cheerful light

Sleep in the grave through death's eternal night,

But those whom death, for ever near, appalls,

Who see the blow suspended ere it falls.

And so (to quote one more epigram to our present purpose), alluding to a custom which appears to have obtained among some barbarous nations of antiquity, the poet Archias writes :

Θρήνας ἀνείτω τις, ὅτι σοναχεῦσι μὲν υἱας.

Thracians, who howl around an infant's birth,

And give the funeral hour to songs and mirth;

Well in your grief and gladness are expressed  
That life is labour and that death is rest.†

*End of Part the Second.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

OBSERVATIONS and CAUTIONS respecting EMIGRANTS to AMERICA. (Continued from p. 233, No. 127.)

TO possess a certain quantity of land, and to cultivate it, is the natural bent of most countries whose population is not, like that of England, too numerous for its extent; so that agriculture, although still in a very imperfect state, has been the favourite employment of nine-tenths of the Americans. All, however, do not succeed; there, as elsewhere, success does not always crown enterprise; the settler is there, as elsewhere, exposed to the danger of accidents, of bad seasons, and the caprices of fortune. The cause of their failure, in most instances, is, however, radical in themselves. They do not possess the necessary dispositions, the

manners, the intelligence, which this new kind of life exacts; they have not a proper degree of strength, courage, and judgment; and the want of those, added to negligence and indolence, too often the effect of the climate, is more irreparable than sickness, insects, and vermin, which will, in spite, of all their endeavours, destroy their hopes. Then, if they are not ready with the money when the time for the payment of the price of their lands arrives, the law puts the seller again in possession of the land, even without making the settler any compensation for his improvements, if he has not stipulated for it in his contract, which is seldom the case; because the forfeiture of the improvements is generally attached as a spur to industry, and as a penalty on the breach of the contract.

Most of the Europeans have the ideas of enriching themselves; but they are deceived; agriculture does not enrich in the United States otherwise than by increasing those possessions, which are often not to be disposed of. The seasons are too rapid, the winters too long, and the price of manual labour too dear; but then agriculture procures to those who are industrious, ease and abundance. Others again are mistaken in imagining that it requires no capital to settle in the woods; but they must have some fund to support themselves during the first year, as they will have every thing, even victuals, to buy, and to pay the annual interest of sums borrowed, or of those due for cattle and utensils taken on credit. There is, moreover, wanting, even to the most experienced European agriculturist, some knowledge relative to this new mode of life. Agricultural industry is in America, as in other places, only a fasciculus composed of many branches, but those branches are totally different from those in other countries; they require, besides superintendence, manual labour, and that of the most laborious kind. A good settler must not only be acquainted with the difference of soils, and the produce they will bear, but he must never lay the axe out of his hand unless to take up some other instrument; he must even be able to mend the iron-works of his ploughs and other utensils, and to make nails; he must strike on the anvil, not so much through economy as to gain time, which is all their wealth. There is none of that interval between winter and summer, called spring, to be seen in America; they tread so closely on each other's heels, that it is often difficult to confide to the earth

\* "Cowards die many times before their deaths,  
The brave can never taste of death but once,"  
&c.

† ΚΑΥΣΙΑΝΟΙ ΤΗΣ ΜΕΝ ΓΕΝΝΩΜΕΝΗΣ ΘΡΗΝΟΥΣΙ ΤΗΣ ΔΕ ΤΕΛΕΥΤΗΣΑΝΤΑΣ ΜΑΚΑΡΙΖΟΥΣΙΝ. NICOLAUS (apud Stobæum).

the grains of summer before the hay-harvest comes in to interrupt it. This latter is an indispensable duty, as the length of the winter obliges the American farmer to have an ample stock of forage; and even if the labour of the plough be not finished, it must be laid aside to make way for the scythe.

It therefore requires more experience, health, strength, perseverance, and courage, than is generally imagined, to support the solitude of the forests; to sweep the surface of the earth of these gigantic trees, beside which man appears so weak; to clean and burn every thing which encumbers it; to drain the swamps; to plant and inclose fields and orchards; to open communications, and build dwelling-houses and barns. This is a summary of what one man alone must undertake, and what two or three following generations will perhaps bring to some degree of order; but if he be not an enthusiast,—if he ever experiences one single disgust, which is the forerunner of discouragement, let him stop; he is never destined to become an experienced and thriving colonist.

*On the excessive Cheapness of American Lands.*

The lands which formerly belonged to the patentees of the British Crown, and those of the loyalists, which the Government General or the different States seized into their hands after the revolution; likewise those tracts of land which they have acquired by treaty or purchase from the aborigines, form the basis of an immense speculation. Government allotted one hundred acres to each private soldier as an indemnity for the depreciation of the paper-money which he had received for his pay during the war, and so in a rising proportion through all the superior gradations of the army. The rest of these lands are sold, as purchasers can be found, to answer the exigencies of Government. Of one of these speculations, made by Mr. Morris, notice has already been taken; as also of the immense advantage now reaping by the Pulteney family from the moiety of that speculation, although they gave for that moiety alone a sum equal to five times the amount of the original price of the whole. I shall take this speculation as an instance in proof of my assertion, that, if a proprietor of American back-lands were to give away nine-tenths of them to actual settlers, he would make an immense profit by the remaining tenth. The lands sold in an early stage of the settlement, have produced from three

to fifteen pounds per acre, or, upon an average, nine pounds. Now, if the tenth part of one million, that is, one hundred thousand acres, be sold at even the lowest price, or three pounds per acre, they will produce three hundred thousand pounds, or fifty thousand pounds more than the cost of the whole one million of acres.—This is all net profit, because the purchasers disburse the improvements, and pay interest upon the purchase-money of their lands, as well as for their passage, if Europeans, and travelling expences, until the whole principal be paid off. But as the settlements are now established, several towns built, and a great quantity of lands cleared, it will be still calculating the speculation much beneath its real value to take the sale as the average price, or nine pounds per acre, which will give a profit of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds upon two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, or sixty per cent. It, therefore, by the sale of one-tenth only, the proprietor will reimburse himself his whole purchase-money and sixty per cent. can he not well afford to give away the other nine-tenths to those from whom he derives all this profit?

It is not usual, I know, to talk of a man's giving away his property, neither is it a proper term for the transaction; it is rather a mutual exchange of land for actual services; as the land is worth nothing without actual settlement, the settler may be said to resign all the social comforts of life, and go on himself to a perpetual hard labour, for the sake of leaving a farm to his posterity; and the proprietor can only be said to bestow upon him that useless land, which his own industry is to bring into a state of cultivation, for the sake of having the rest of his lands benefitted by the vicinity of a settlement, which generally attracts other purchasers and settlers, to the proprietor's immense profit. To make this more plain to the English reader, I will ask the question—What man is there, who, being possessed of an unwholesome, inaccessible, and fetid fen, to the extent of one hundred thousand acres, which brings him in no profit, would not be glad to close with the proposal of a company of men to drain, and render the whole firm, salubrious, and habitable, if he will allow them ninety thousand acres? Will it not be better for him to have ten thousand acres, yielding an immense produce, than one hundred thousand which do not produce him a penny? There can be but one answer to the question; and in this, which is the true



true light of the case, as the proprietor of lands can do nothing without settlers, and so many other modes of subsistence, besides settling in deserts, offer themselves to every person who possesses the necessary strength, activity, perseverance, courage, and judgment, the balance of the exchange of land for services is sufficiently in favour of the proprietor, without his making a settler pay twenty times more than the original cost. Every person who can form a judgment on the subject, must agree with me, that if an European emigrant is allowed a passage, and presented with one hundred acres to begin with, gratis, he will have no more than what he well deserves. If he afterwards wishes for more land, the proprietor will have a right to make the best bargain he can.

If, in the first seven years of a new establishment, the price of land be raised from three to fifteen pounds, who reaps the advantage? The proprietor, and not the settler. The former, having the greatest quantity of land, can always undersell the latter. If actual settlement so quickly raises the price of land, what does it deserve? A part of that land. But if actual settlement elevates the price of land so high, that an established plantation in an indifferently settled country, and under a very poor state of cultivation—in short, a mere farm in embryo, will be rated to a purchaser at forty-five years value at the least, what will then become of the principal reason for purchasing American lands—namely, cheapness? It cannot be applicable to improved lands in settled districts, for those are dearer than in Europe; in fact, these plantations continue so much in the families which first cultivated them, that they are scarcely ever offered for sale. It must, therefore, be meant of the forest-lands, of the quality of which Europeans are ignorant, and become the dupes of their own economy.—They will give five shillings per acre for American land, because in Europe it is considered as no price, when the Americans themselves value it at from a halfpenny\* to three-pence at the most. Who may be presumed to be the best judges?

We find that the speculation in backlands is totally confined to the sea-ports, and chiefly to those where the greatest number of emigrants arrive, as Philadel-

phia, New York, Baltimore, &c. While an European, who knows as much of the soil in the moon as of that of the United States, purchases, at a hazard, ten, twenty, thirty thousand acres; the American farmer, more timid, more wary, and more wise, content himself with purchasing small chosen tracts, which he holds as a reserve for his children. This acquisition, made when the children are young, ensures them, when they arrive at full age, a spot, the value of which the progress of population will have increased tenfold.—

“A good husbandman (says Mr. Belknap, in his History of New Hampshire), with the savings of a few years, can purchase new land enough to give his eldest sons a settlement, and assist them in clearing a lot and building a hut; after which they soon learn to support themselves.—

The homestead is generally given to the youngest son, who provides for his parents, when age or infirmity incapacitates them for labour. In the one case, the prudent American purchases, at a small price, the *means*, with a certainty of obtaining the *ends*; in the other, the adventurous European pays ten times the value for the *means*, with a view of introducing a new system of agriculture, and of enriching himself speedily; both of which being impracticable, it may be truly said that his *ends* are likewise so. If a stronger proof of the folly of Europeans be wanting, it is this, that the privates of the American army, who each received a land-warrant for one hundred acres of backlands, although most of them had been born and bred up on the outskirts of population, have preferred selling their warrants at from twelve\* to twenty dollars each, to settling up in what are pompously styled their own freeholds. The title of a freehold is big with importance in Europe, and, for that reason, Europeans are blinded by the word in America.

In the preceding paper, I have alluded to the descriptions of the surveyors of districts, to which, oftentimes, emigrants pay an implicit but misplaced confidence. When the Government of any State has granted a parcel of land to an individual or body of men, a warrant issues to the surveyor of the district to lay off the quantity, taking care that he does not interfere with former grants; he accordingly runs the lines by the compass, and makes the returns; this is his *official* duty; but, as the Americans know the

\* I have been employed in the transfer of thousands of acres, at the rate of one cent. (which is the one-hundredth part of a dollar, or very little more than one halfpenny) per acre.

\* I have purchased many at the price of twelve dollars each.

advantage of drawing foreign settlers, these surveyors add a *gratuitous* labour, which is that of giving a description of the fertility of the soil, in order to facilitate its transfer in the market, and which, as I have already observed, deserves just as much attention as the flowery description of a London auctioneer. But all this will not satisfy the American land-jobber; he has the survey copied by a draughtsman, who fancies streams, and delineates them and their branches as passing through the whole piece of land nearly in the same manner as the arteries of the human body; so that, on an inspection of the map, one would be inclined to imagine, that a principal part of the labour of the settler, namely, that of irrigation and draining, were totally useless; but, in fact, these copious streams are only the overflowings of the draughtsman's invention.

The seller's title is also another very important consideration, although very little attended to, as Mr. Volney has shown in his Account of the French settlement at Gallipolis. It is, at I have said, a customary routine of business in America, to sell lands upon a contract to make a title when the purchaser shall have paid the free purchase-money, with a penalty of forfeiture on non payment; the purchaser begins to sell and settle the lands, and the original seller has no right to interrupt his progress, which is, in the end, to enable him to fulfil his contract; but, if he does not perform it, the original seller has recourse to the law to put him in re-possession of his land, and all titles made by the intermediate seller to those who purchase from him, are totally lost. It is, therefore, indispensably necessary to a purchaser to see that the person of whom he purchases has something more than a conditional contract for sale; he ought to be satisfied that he has the title-deeds in his own possession. Experience has now ascertained, that the Americans are no honest than other people; and Europeans should take, at least, equal precaution in settling a bargain with them, as amongst themselves.

I am far from asserting, that American agriculture is productive of no advantages; but, to reap them, a man must possess all the qualities before enumerated, besides an enthusiastic admiration for those improvements, without which, I have heard many true colonists say, success is not to be obtained. To a man who possesses those qualities and that enthusiasm, the inconveniencies already men-

tioned, such as long winters, in which the greatest part of the production of summer is expended; the task of inclosing fields; the excessive price of manual labour; the numerous insects with which America, more than any other country, abounds; the want of roads; the distance of towns, where his friends reside, or to which he must resort to exchange his superfluities for necessities; all these may, perhaps, vanish before the pleasure he may feel in seeing his land daily clearing; the stumps of trees either rooted up or rotting; the progress of roads and bridges, and of population, advancing with slow but sure steps towards him. My object is not to discourage, but to forewarn; and if any European were to ask, not the land-jobbing crew, but any honest farmer in the United States, I am assured he will tell him to the very same purport as I have done, and will advise him, if he is diffident of his possessing the *essentials* (as I term them) of success, to proceed no further in his unprofitable and losing speculation. If he proves enthusiastic in his design, and confident of his possessing the essentials, he may reap those advantages which fall, and will be discussed, under the next head.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

A DESCRIPTION of the ISLAND of MADAGASCAR. By CITIZEN LESCOILLIER, MEMBER of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE, &c. &c. (Continued from page 225, No. 127.)

AFTER having traversed the rice-plains, and passed a rivulet which supplies water for their irrigation, I arrived at a small village, named Save, and situated on a small eminence which overlooks these plains. The population of this village is very scanty; the houses which compose it are only mean wooden huts, covered with the leaves of the palm-tree. In the centre of the village stood a small house, which, upon inquiry, we found to be designed for the reception of strangers. This hospitable custom, which prevails among all uncivilized people, exists likewise throughout Guiana and South America. In this hut, or species of inn, a repast was prepared for us after the manner of the country, consisting of rice boiled in water, with chickens cut into pieces, and boiled or stewed separately, which they seasoned with pimento, and the leaves of the *ravensara*, a kind of spice not very generally known. The rice



rice was served upon a mat covered with large plaintain-leaves; the dishes and spoons were formed of the same leaves; they likewise fabricated from them, in an instant, a goblet very similar to the paper covering of a sugar-loaf. The drink consisted of rice-water, prepared by boiling it amongst the remains of the rice that had been allowed to contract an empyreumatic taste and odour, in the vessel wherein our repast was cooked. This repast the natives termed a *ro*.

I made, on the 23d of August, another excursion into the country, on the south side of the island.

On our leaving Mahaveli, we followed the course of the sea-shore, which, in this part, is a strip of land, with a gentle slope. A long narrow reef presents a barrier at a certain distance from the coast, and forms what is called the *barachois*, or inner-harbour, of Foul-Pointe, wherein vessels may ride in perfect safety. This port, in its present unimproved state, has not a sufficient depth of water to admit vessels of large burden; but I am of opinion, that it would neither be difficult nor expensive, if the country were once thoroughly settled, to render it a capacious haven, by removing the sand, and building on the reefs, the greatest part of which is discoverable at low water.

After crossing a rivulet, about two hundred toises from the village, we took our road through the savannahs, the soil of which appeared to be very susceptible of cultivation. Here the face of the country is so diversified by plains and hillocks, dotted with trees, as to render it extremely picturesque and agreeable.

Some tracts of land on the sea-coast are covered with water, and full of reeds and aquatic plants; but they might be easily drained and cultivated, so as to render them salubrious. A forest extends between the sea-coast and the savannas for three leagues.

In penetrating into this wood, we found it composed of palm, and a great variety of other trees, and that the soil was of an excellent quality, being a rich black mould. On returning to the sea shore, after travelling about three leagues, we came to a village called Macine-Ranou, situated near to the mouth of a river of the same name. Macine Ranou signifies yellow water in the language of the natives.

It is a small village inhabited by fishermen, who are almost constantly employed in the taking of whales, in large pirogues, or Indian boats. This fishery, which

might be rendered a very fruitful source of commercial speculation, by the extraction of the oil from these animals, presents only to the natives a means of procuring subsistence, for which purpose they cut up the flesh into pieces, and salt them. During a favourable season, however, a few French ships occasionally engage in this fishery, for the sake of the oil, an article that always sells well at the Isle of France.

After crossing in a pirogue the Macine-Ranou, we proceeded to the village of Manourou, which is situated on the other side, very near the mouth of the river.

This village is composed of a very small number of huts. In its neighbourhood the French occupy a small piece of ground, about the extent of a demi-hectare, inclosed by palisades, wherein they have constructed two huts after the manner of the country, one of which serves as a lodging, while the other is employed as a magazine for rice and other commodities. This post, at that time, was solely entrusted to the care of a free negro of Aryouan, named Mallet.

Very near the village last-mentioned is another river, named Gloutchi, which takes a southerly course, and mingles its waters with those of the Macine-Ranou. We were assured, that the country through which it runs is extremely fertile.

We ascended the Macine-Ranou till our arrival at its confluence with another river, nearly of the same size with itself. On our return to Foul-Pointe, we pursued a different route. We passed through a country full of woods and savannas, agreeably diversified by fine groves of trees and shrubs to the village of Yaran, which is distant about a league from that of Manourou, situated in the west.

Yaran is a very large village, built upon a long hill, which stretches from west to east, and overlooks, on the right and left, two extensive plains planted with rice, pleasingly intermixed with scattered habitations. The prospect is terminated on every side by mountains covered with wood, but not of great elevation.

I observed that the houses of this village were more neatly built than those of any other I had previously seen. Their inside was clean, and covered with mats, but very simply furnished. The inhabitants were extremely affable; they uniformly received us in a friendly manner, with a smiling countenance, and their usual salutation, *fiants*. The roads appeared to be much trodden and frequented.

On leaving Yaran, I returned to Foul-Pointe, by a road, which, for the extent of a league, is bounded on the right by a wood, and on the left by an extensive plain, rendered very wet by the marshes of which we have already spoken. I passed some savannas overspread with trees and underwood; and almost every where the land appeared well adapted for cultivation.

I made another excursion to Finsare, a village the property of the chief Rama-Efa, lying in a northern direction from Koul-Pointe, and distant from it about three leagues. I pursued my course, in a pirogue, for more than a league, on the interior canal formed by the junction of the rivers Ouibi and Tarias. Upon leaving this canal, I proceeded along an extensive tract of land bordering on the sea.—Here the coast is skirted with trees on a gentle declivity; among which, besides a variety of others, we particularly observed one resembling very much in its foliage the American pine.

After travelling another league along the sea-shore, I entered a very beautiful wood; on emerging from which, the road lay across a savanna scattered over with trees, until it terminated on the banks of the river Finsare, very near its mouth. The village of this name is situated on the opposite side, or left bank, of that river. Here, as in other parts of the island, the inhabitants appear to possess numerous herds of cattle.

Rama-Efa received me at his residence in this village with much cordiality. He was surrounded by a great number of people, who had flocked thither influenced by motives of curiosity to witness my reception.

The Madagascans are in general mild and affable. They repose great confidence in the French, many of whom, however, have abused that confidence with impunity.

Among the different inhabitants of Madagascar, many are entirely black, with curled hair; in others, the hair is long; while, in another class, the skin is of a copper colour, and almost as glossy as that of the mulatto.

In the district of Foul-Pointe they are altogether ignorant of the art of writing; but in other parts of the island, as I was assured, they employ Arabic characters.

In ancient times it appears that the Moors or Arabs planted colonies on the north and west sides of Madagascar, nearly opposite to the Comora Isles.—Through these islands the same people,

from different points of the eastern coast of Africa, still continue to emigrate to Madagascar, and to trade with its inhabitants. Hence it is, that many words from the Moorish or Arabic tongue have been introduced into the Madagascan language, between which and the former there appears to be some affinity.

The greatest part of the French who come here in quest of wealth, are accustomed to consider these people as very idle and sluggish, merely because that having few wants, and being abundantly supplied with all the necessaries of life, they display no eagerness to satisfy the cupidity of Europeans, and their exclusive desire of suddenly amassing riches.

The Madagascans are not, however, destitute of industry; they rear numerous herds of cattle, and a great deal of poultry; they raise more rice than they themselves consume, by which means they not only secure their own subsistence, but frequently supply ships coming from the Isle of France with this important article.

Besides manufacturing mats, sacks, caps (which they term *satoucs*), baskets, and stuffs called *rabanés*, they likewise fabricate, from the fibres of a kind of palm called *raffia*, very fine stuffs named *pagnes*, ingeniously diversified with stripes of different colours. These stuffs are nearly of the same breadth as our silken camlets; each piece is eight ells in length (nine metres and a half). Some of these *pagnes* are not inferior to silk in brilliancy, delicacy, and beauty of colour, but they are not equally soft and pliant. These stuffs readily cut on wearing. All these operations are performed by the females, and in a manner very analogous to those of our weavers. The looms which they employ are, however, much more slight, but are so formed that they may be occasionally folded up, and put aside in the corner of an apartment, when not wanted.

I am unacquainted with the ingredients they use in dying; but of such material nature presents an abundant variety in this climate. Neither do I know the processes they employ, excepting with respect to indigo, which they use for dying blue and black colours.

They do not, like us, form the indigo into balls. They content themselves with macerating the fibres of the *raffia* with the recent indigo, for a longer or shorter time, in order to obtain different shades of blue. By mixing it with certain earths, they produce a dye perfectly black.

The Madagascans manufacture iron, and



and fabricate their own lances, or assagays, which appeared to be strong, and well tempered. We saw several of them, which were beautifully enamelled, and displayed very ingenious devices. I have been frequently present when the Madagascans were repairing their muskets and performing similar operations.

The apparatus of a Madagascan forge is extremely simple. A small anvil and a hammer, a piece of charcoal placed in a hollow of the ground, and a boy to manage the bellows, supply all that these people require to carry on their operations; so that a Madagascan finds no more difficulty in transporting his workshop than our itinerant braziers and tinkers.

The bellows employed by the native islanders is constructed in the following manner. Two wooden pipes or tubes, of a metre in length and sixteen centimetres in diameter, are placed perpendicularly behind, and at a certain distance from, the fire. With each of these tubes is connected a gun-barrel, placed horizontally, and in a direction towards the fire. Each of these tubes is furnished with a piston resembling a round and smooth cushion, and so exactly adapted in its diameter, as to correspond with the calibre of the tube. The blower alternately elevates and depresses the pistons, which are worked by handles, like the rod of a pump; and by this means he blows the fire with the necessary degree of quickness, pressing down one side, while the air is forced from the other.

Many of the natives likewise display considerable ingenuity in the manufacturing of gold and silver bracelets, as well as in the formation of chains, and various other ornaments of the same metals, worn by their women, and which, in point of workmanship, would not disgrace our European jewellers. I was assured, that, in some of the interior cantons, they exercised various other trades.

The cotton produced in this island they work up into curtains and coverlets, many of which I have myself seen, as well as a kind of large shawl or blue mantle worn by their chiefs. These last are beautifully embroidered round the edges in the form of lace; but when silver is employed for this purpose, they are rendered too heavy and cumbersome, owing to the ignorance of these people in making gold or silver thread.

The dress of the men consists of a cloth wrapt round their middle, and of a large piece of calico or blue cotton, with which they envelop the whole body and shoulder.

This kind of mantle, which they term *simbou*, serves them also as a coverlet during the night. They cover the head with a leathern cap, *fatoue*, nicely interwoven with rushes. Their arms consist of a lance or assagay, and a musket, without one or other of which they seldom or never go abroad.

Their bed is nothing more than a slight mat made of rushes.

The garb of the females is equally simple; they wrap round the waist a piece of white cotton, termed *fadie*, over which they wear a cloak or *simbou* like that worn by the men, but of a finer texture; This they double and fasten round the waist, in the same manner as an under-petticoat. When the weather is cold or rainy, they likewise occasionally cover the body, shoulders, and head, with one of the folds of the same garment; like the men, also, they employ this *simbou* as a coverlet during the night. Besides the *fadie* and the *simbou*, a short shift, termed *canezon*, which scarcely descends to the navel, and seems evidently intended only to cover the bosom, constitute part of the dress of the female islanders. Those among them who are more advanced in life have it made so as to descend however much lower. The more refined make their *canezons* of very beautiful cloth, richly embroidered, and ornamented in the front with plates of gold or silver: they also wear round the arm a chain of one or other of these metals, and bracelets on the wrists. The rich have adopted the use of rings, earrings, and various other jewels. The mode of dressing the hair among the females is not very different from that employed by the men; it is plaited into braids, which are regularly disposed on each side of the head, a tuft of hair being left at the extremity of each of them.

They bestow much time and attention on this part of their dress, and employ cocoa-oil in order to render the hair soft and pliant. A small piece of wood, formed into a broach, is employed, as a kind of comb, to separate the hair, and distribute the tresses. This mode of dress appears extremely graceful when the hair is soft and long; but short and woolly hair arranged in this manner gives to the head the appearance of that of a Medusa.

The manners of the women of Madagascar very much resemble those of Orabheite. An European, on his arrival in the island, may select any woman that suits his fancy, without experiencing the smallest resistance on her part, or exciting the least sign of jealousy among the men,

provided she has formed no previous engagement. Neither is the least dislike evinced to such an intercourse by her relations; on the contrary, the mothers of young females regard it as an act of hospitality to present their daughters to any stranger who may arrive in the island.

These connections are generally maintained with the strictest fidelity on the part of the woman until the departure of the stranger. It is she who attends to his interest and directs his affairs; and it is through her medium, likewise, that all his commercial concerns are transacted with the natives. An European would find extreme difficulty in the arrangement of his affairs, were it not for the aid of his faithful companion, who accompanies him in all his excursions throughout the island. This species of contract, the only marriage with which they are acquainted, is annulled with the same facility on the departure, as it had been entered into on the arrival, of the stranger.

We should be led into an error, were we to attribute the prevalence of this custom to libertinism, or a dissoluteness of manners. On the contrary, I think, it may be truly affirmed, that these women are often more rigidly observant of the rules of modesty and conjugal fidelity than those of other countries apparently more advanced in civilization.

This species of union between the sexes is to be attributed not only to their total ignorance of European manners and customs, but also to the high respect which they entertain for the Whites. To such a length, indeed, do they carry this reverence, that they deem such a connection the greatest honour that can be conferred on their family, which is fully evinced by their bestowing the title of chief and other privileges on a Mulatto born of a Madagascan woman and an European father: several instances of this kind fell under my own observation during my stay in the island.

I formed the same opinion respecting the similarity of manners which prevails in Otaheite, the Friendly, and other islands of the great Pacific Ocean. I had an opportunity of conversing on this subject, while at London, with many of the companions of the celebrated Captain Cook, and, among others, with Lieutenant Roberts, who was pointed out to me as an intelligent officer, and well calculated to afford me the information I wished to obtain respecting these distant islands.

A full-length portrait hung in his apartment of a very beautiful Otaheitan wo-

man, painted by Mr. Hodges, an artist who was employed in that expedition. This portrait having given rise to a conversation respecting the females of these islands, Lieutenant Roberts observed, that "those have fallen into an egregious error, who adopted the opinion, that these females abandoned themselves promiscuously to every stranger, and that they had neither any ideas of decorum nor sense of modesty. This female whose portrait is before us was one of the most beautiful in the island; she was young and graceful, amiable and lively. One of our officers, who possessed a very handsome person, made love to this woman for a long time with the strictest assiduity. She willingly jested and sported with him, and it was easy to perceive he was not disagreeable to her; but, as she had a previous engagement, she never allowed him to take any serious freedoms; and he has often declared, that he never could, by any means, even by the most tempting offers, succeed in his designs upon her."

Such conduct on the part of females who are neither acquainted with the regulations of civil society nor influenced by our prejudices, so as to assume a factitious modesty; of females to whom, from their earliest years, every thing that can prove gratifying is considered allowable; such conduct, I aver, does not indicate that unbridled licentiousness, that profligacy of manners, that total want of modesty, which have been too generally affirmed to constitute an essential feature in the character of these people.

Besides this resemblance between the inhabitants of Madagascar and Otaheite, there is also a striking analogy between the languages spoken in these islands so remote from each other. In both, most of the numerical terms are absolutely identical, and many of their principal words bear a striking resemblance to each other.

The Madagascan language also is sweet and sonorous; it is simple in its construction, resembling very much that of all savage people nearly in a state of nature.

It appears, also, that the Madagascan language has incorporated with it a considerable mixture of the Moorish tongue, which is a dialect of the Hindoostanee, and likewise of the Arabic. This mixture, however, is more especially discoverable in those parts of the island where the natives have kept up the greatest commercial intercourse, and more frequently intermarried, with these strangers. I forbear here to enter into a minute comparison



comparison of these languages, as well as into various other particulars which I have collected respecting the geography and the manners of the inhabitants in the interior parts of the country, which it was not in my power to visit. Its natural history is copious, and highly interesting.

The coasts of this great island are in general reckoned very unwholesome.— This insalubrity, which is common to all maritime districts when allowed to remain in a state of nature, has, however, been much exaggerated, and might be easily remedied by draining the morasses and facilitating the discharge of stagnant waters. Such exhalations have, however, proved only destructive to Europeans, for the inhabitants themselves are not affected by them; and it is probable, that the diseases which the former experience, arise, in a great measure, from their inattention, and a neglect of a proper regimen in a climate so extremely different from their own, and still more especially to the great abuse of ardent spirits.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

A VINDICATION of LOCKE'S ESSAY on the HUMAN UNDERSTANDING; in ANSWER to the INQUIRER.

“ By celestial Wisdom whilom led  
Through the apartments of th' immortal  
MIND,  
He view'd the secret stores. . . . .  
Immortal glory therefore him betide:  
Let every generous mind his praise proclaim,  
Who, wandering through the World's rude  
forest wide,  
By him hath been y-taught his course to  
frame,  
To Virtue's sweet abodes and heaven-aspir-  
ing Fame.”

*From WEST'S Character of LOCKE,  
in his Poem on Education.*

ON the question, “ Are the Ideas of Sensation or the Ideas of Abstraction the most simple ?”

The Inquirer asserts, the ideas of *abstraction*; and that all ideas of *sensation* are compound. This we shall examine. In the mean time, it may not be improper to observe, that, in the strict sense of the term, *simplicity* has no degrees; and one simple idea is not more simple than another.

In comparing *sensations* with each other, this is plain. An idea of a taste, a bitter taste, for instance, is as simple as that of a *smell*, an idea of *sound*, or *light*, as either.

When we *abstract*, we recollect some

particular sensation, and designedly separate it from the different subjects in which it presented itself to our senses. Thus, *redness*, *whiteness*, are separated. But the abstract idea of red or white is not more simple than the red or white in a rose or in a lily. The one, indeed, is called red or white in the *abstract*; the other is red or white in the *concrete*; because it is the idea of either as in the particular subject where it is found in union with other sensible qualities of figure, smell, softness, &c.; both the one and the other are the same simple idea. But whoever wishes a perfect idea of *abstraction*, the mode, and the effect of it, may consult Locke in this his immortal Essay, b. ii. ch. xi. § 9. If I contribute any thing toward recovering an attention to this great, and, I fear, neglected work, I shall think the trouble of this paper, or much greater trouble, well bestowed.

Although in a rose or lily the sensations derived from one and the same subject be very numerous, and present themselves to the mind together, they are not the less simple each in itself. The mind does not confound one with the other, but distinctly recognizes each, with as much, and, indeed, more certain distinctness, than it would gold, silver, and leaden counters, and others of stained ivory, black, red, blue, and green, all on the same table; sensations of different kinds being more strongly and perfectly determinate in their difference than those of different species of the same kind. No eye or ear is so constituted as to mistake *sound* for *colour*, though it may one sound or one colour for another. Consequently to this statement it will appear, that, where the idea itself is simple in the immediate *sensation* or *perception*, the *abstraction* of that idea from the subject is simple also. The *whiteness* of snow, which is whiteness in the *concrete* (or assemblage of this quality with others in a certain subject), is as simple an idea of *sensation*, as our abstract idea of whiteness, or a white colour, is of *reflection*. The Inquirer would have us call this latter, when the mind is not occupied in receiving direct sensations, an idea of *abstraction*. Locke names it, on account of the mind recollecting its sensations, an idea of *reflection*; a more comprehensive, as will appear, and not a less correct or distinct term.

It seems to me a mistake to suppose, that Locke uses *reflection* as the representation of an image in a mirror, or the reverberation of a sound. He uses it as the act of the mind in recalling its ideas, whether

ther simple or complex, whether sensible or intellectual; just as he uses *idea* for "whatever is the subject of the mind in thinking;"\* and not limited to its original import of a sensible image. *Reminiscence*, the Inquirer says, is *abstraction*; but I think *reminiscence* is very different from *abstraction*. Abstraction is an act of judgment and will. In *reminiscence* we are not necessarily or always exerting either. We are frequently passive; and the defectiveness of the imagery arises from want of force of *reminiscence*, and not from choice or selection.

And as to the term *reflection*, Locke explains it to mean, the "recollected perception of the sensations or operations of our own mind within us;"† which, he says, might properly be called *internal sense*. But many of these acts of mind could not be called *abstraction*. The term used by Locke is, therefore, at once the most complete and the most correct.

But if the terms be not reprehensible which Locke has employed, is the assertion itself correct? Do the ideas which we receive from *sensation* present themselves to the mind simple and unmixed; or is it true that to abstract ideas, and not to those of direct sensation, this simplicity belongs?

My answer will be, simple ideas of sensation do certainly exist. No act of the mind can farther decompose them, or add to the simplicity of the original sensation. And is it not plain to experience, and ascertainable by every person's own consciousness, that our ideas do not enter the mind simple and unmixed? If my eyes are shut, I receive the idea of the smell of a rose; and if I see the rose, I have the sensation of its smell equally unconfounded; and, even in sensations from the same sense, form has no resemblance to colour, hardness or softness to heat, &c. I see nothing, therefore, in all this, which wants precision, or in any way needs correction in Locke.

The best and most complete justice to Locke, and to this question, will be done by quoting his own words.‡ "Though the qualities that affect our senses, are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no separation, no distance, between them, yet it is plain the ideas they produce in the mind, enter by the senses simple and unmixed. For though the sight and touch often take in, from the

same object, at the same time, different ideas—as a man sees at once motion and colour, feels softness and warmth in the same piece of wax—yet the simple ideas thus united in the same subject, are as perfectly distinct as those that come in by the different senses, as, the smell and whiteness of a lily, the taste of sugar, and the smell of a rose. And there can be nothing plainer to a man than the clear and distinct perceptions he has of those simple ideas, which, being each in itself uncompounded, contains in it nothing but one uniform appearance or conception in the mind, and is not distinguished into different ideas."

Nothing can be clearer or more convincing. Words are not capable of more precision and more luminous distinctness. The mind, therefore, does receive immediately by its senses simple ideas; and Locke was not wrong in this.

And as to abstract ideas, they are simple or complex, according as their object.

But the Inquirer, in his very Introduction, in his zeal to attack and overturn this fabric of Locke, forgets his own ground, in order to ramble after innate ideas.

Locke does not deny there may be ideas as early as our first sensations; for a simple idea is a *recollected sensation*. Locke, therefore, admitting we have sensations which are with us from our birth, and some, probably, even before our birth,\* admits we have, in that sense, *innate* ideas. But the innate ideas which he combated and overthrew, were supposed to be pre-existent† to the excitement of them in our perception by the exterior agency of proper organs or causes. Now if there were such, a blind man might see colours, though blind from birth; and one born deaf might continue so, and yet hear sounds. I use the term *exterior organs*, in conformity to the popular language and to the system of Locke, not as a correct expression of my own opinion or system.

Locke does not deny, that when we have a *sensation* we have a *perception*; on the contrary, he affirms it.‡ Modern philosophers of note have, very incorrectly, I think, gone farther, and said much of sensations existing, though unperceived. Such unperceived sensations are twinsisters to the old tribe of innate ideas.

The Inquirer might probably have taken a better instance of one of our ear-

\* B. i. ch. i. § 8.

† B. ii. ch. i. § 2, 3, 4, 5.

‡ B. ii. c. ii. § 1.

\* B. ii. ch. i. § 21—24.

† B. i. ch. ii. § 1—5.

‡ B. i. ch. i. § 5.



lieft ideas than the circulation of the blood, for of that we are rarely conscious in any part of our lives. But whatever instance he had taken, he would have proved nothing by it against Locke, who was fully aware, that at least as soon as we are born, we have *sensations*, and consequently *ideas*; and that an infant, almost certainly, has ideas even before its birth. But then these ideas are not, he remarks, innate principles; and he shews that they are not innate sensations, and that the mind receives them from their exciting causes. Were they innate, they would be necessarily and always inherent in the mind. An infant has an idea of warmth, but till it feels cold it has no idea of cold.

The Inquirer supposes Locke to confound *principles* with *ideas*, and to shift the question; but, take him in metaphysics, religion, or politics, and perhaps there never was a fairer reasoner than Locke, and rarely any so little desultory, so conspicuous, correct, and consistent.—He requires, it is true, as every great metaphysician must, great attention in his reader; but he rewards it. I trust it will readily be shewn, that Locke does not confound them. He argues, that we have no innate speculative principles,\* no innate practical principles,† but acquire both by our power of reflecting on our simple ideas. He represents, that, principles including a proposition by which one idea is affirmed or denied of another, if principles were innate, the ideas on which they are founded must be innate.‡ He then proves that we have no innate ideas of simple sensation, by shewing (as I have stated), that, until a simple idea of sensation has been excited, we cannot create it ourselves; neither, when we have it, can we by any language convey it to others who have not received it. In all this there is no confusion; it is regular induction, proving, by complete exclusion of particulars, that our ideas are not innate. But it must not be supposed that Locke, in deriving them from *sensation* and *reflection*, resolves them all ultimately into sensible ideas, and considers reflection as the mere revival, and, at most, combination, of the sensible ideas of the mind. He states that we have *ideas* of *reflection* which are not received from any of our sensations, but are formed by the operation of the mind meditating on its own acts, faculties, and powers.¶

But in whatever way ideas are formed in the mind, whether by combining those of *sensation*, or by the most *intellectual abstraction* which the mind can exercise in reflecting, the remark of Locke is equally just as to either. The *powers* are innate, but the *ideas* arise successively,\* according to circumstances; and of some of the most important of our intellectual and moral ideas, the observation of Locke is very just, that we can trace the time, and often the occasion, of their first presenting themselves to the mind.

If I could avoid it, I would not think or speak of the Inquirer as he has thought and spoken of Locke; but I do think, that, in this instance, the Inquirer "has made many assertions which are unfounded," and "used" some "arguments necessary unintelligible," as they involve a contradiction. In a word, by a *simple idea* I understand that which cannot be divided into more ideas than one; such is white, black; such is whiteness; such is individuality; such is sensation or perception. An abstract idea may be simple, or it may be very complex, as denoting a certain assemblage of complex ideas, such as gold, tree, horse, man, wisdom, virtue, universe, immensity, eternity, order, plenty, perfection. The ideas of *perception* or *will*, as instanced by Locke, are as simple ideas as any from sensation.—An idea, whether particular or immediate, or reflex and abstract, will be *simple* if it include only one simple perception; *complex* if it include a combination of more than one; and, as I stated in the commencement of this Paper, nothing being metaphysically simple of which a division can be conceived, no simple idea, whether of sensation or reflection, can be more or or less simple than another.

And I trust, as the result of these considerations, that Locke is fully vindicated. I am, indeed, confident, that, notwithstanding the observations of the Inquirer, Locke, though he did not carry his views of *mind* so far as others have since done, has laid the base of an indestructible pyramid, and has determined the proportion and principles of a fabric equally stupendous, beautiful, and admirable in its utility—an observatory for the contemplation of universal truth and order.—Agreeably to such a structure, and such instruments as he has supplied or indicated, I apprehend that future discoveries in the intellectual and moral heavens will continue to be made. I accordingly admire

\* B. i. c. ii. † C. iii.  
‡ C. iv. § i. ¶ B. ii. c. vi.

\* B. i. c. ii. § 21.

and revere him as the great, indeed pre-eminently classic, leader in *ideology*, or the science of *ideas*. I have thought this vindication due to him as the father of English logics and metaphysics; and I pay it the more willingly when I also contemplate him as the man to whom, with Milton and Rousseau, all ages will be indebted for deep, solid, and ample principles of education;\* the great asserter of our liberties, civil and religious. To conclude, I think the *Essays* of Locke and Hartley may not be unsuitably compared, in relation to the science of *mind*, to the *Optics* and *Principia* of Newton, with reference to the *sensible* universe. And while I think it of importance that erroneous principles be calmly disproved, I think it of at least equal that just principles be steadily maintained. And I feel a pride in the persuasion, that those who have done best since the days of Locke, and those who shall hereafter be most successful in logical and metaphysical investigation, and, in general, in the search of speculative and practical truth, have, for the most part, been proud, and will be so, to acknowledge that they were much indebted to the aid of Locke.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Trosson, May 16, 1805.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of the TRAVELS between the TROPICS of MESSRS. HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND, in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. By J. C. DELAMETHERIE.

AFTER making physical researches for eight years in Germany, Poland, England, France, Switzerland, and Italy, M. Humboldt came to Paris in 1798, where the Museum of Natural History afforded him an opportunity of making a voyage round the world with Captain Baudin. When on the point of setting out for Havre, with Alexander-Aimé Goujou-Bonpland, a pupil of the School of Medicine and Garden of Plants, the war which recommenced with Austria, and the want of funds, induced the Directory to put off the voyage of Baudin till a more favourable occasion. M. Humboldt, who, since 1792, had conceived the design of undertaking, at his own expence, a voyage to the tropics, in

order to promote the physical sciences, resolved then to accompany the man of science who were destined for Egypt. The battle of Aboukir having interrupted all direct communication with Alexandria, his plan was, to take advantage of a Swedish frigate which was to carry the consul Sezioldebrant to Algiers, to accompany the caravan thence to Mecca, and to proceed to India by Egypt and the Persian Gulph; but the war, which broke out in an unexpected manner in the month of October 1798, between France and the Barbary Powers, and the troubles in the East, prevented M. Humboldt from setting out from Marseilles, where he waited to no purpose for two months. Impatient at this new delay, but always firm in the project of joining the expedition in Egypt, he set out for Spain, hoping he should be able to proceed more easily under the Spanish flag from Carthage to Algiers or Tunis. He took the road to Madrid, through Montpellier, Perpignan, Barcelona, and Valentia; but the news from the East became every day more distressing. The war there was carried on with unexampled fury, and he was at length obliged to renounce the design of going through Egypt to Indostan. A happy concurrence of circumstances soon indemnified M. Humboldt for this delay. In the month of March 1799, the Court of Madrid granted him full permission to proceed to the Spanish Colonies in both the Americas, in order to make such researches as might be useful to the sciences. His Catholic Majesty even deigned to show particular interest for the success of this expedition; and M. Humboldt, after residing some months at Madrid and Aranjues, set out from Europe in June 1799, accompanied by his friend Bonpland, who unites an extensive knowledge of botany and zoology to that indefatigable zeal and love for the sciences which induce men to submit with indifference to every kind of hardship.

With this friend M. Humboldt travelled for five years, at his own expence, between the tropics, passing over, by sea and land, nearly nine thousand leagues. These two travellers, provided with recommendations from the Court of Spain, embarked in the Pizarro frigate, at Corruna, for the Canaries. They touched at the island of Graciosa, near Lancerotta, and at Teneriff, where they ascended to the crater of the Peak, in order to analyse the atmospheric air, and make geological observations on the basaltres and porphyritic schist of Africa. In the month

\* The late Mrs. Macauley has nobly vindicated Locke; and the great Ch. Baron Gabert composed an Abstract of his Essay.



month of July they arrived at the port of Cumana, in the gulph of Cariaco, a part of South America, celebrated by the labours and misfortunes of the indefatigable Löffing. In the course of 1799 and 1800 they visited the coast of Paria, the Indian missions of Chaymas, and the province of New Andalusia, one of the hottest, but, at the same time, healthiest, countries in the world, though convulsed by dreadful and frequent earthquakes.— They traversed the provinces of New Barcelona, Venezuela, and Spanish Guayana. After determining the longitude of Cumana, Caraccas, and several other points, by observations of the satellites of Jupiter; after collecting plants on the summits of Caripe and Silla de Avila, crowned by *besaria*, they set out for the capital of Caraccas in February 1800, and the beautiful valleys of Aragua, where the large lake of Valencia calls to remembrance that of Geneva, but embellished by the majestic vegetation of the tropics.

From Portocabello they proceeded south, penetrating from the coast of the sea of the Antilles as far as the boundaries of Brazil towards the equator.— They first traversed the immense plains of Calabozo, Apure, and Lower Orenoko; the Llanos, deserts similar to those of Africa, where, by the reverberation of the heat, but under the shade, Reaumur's thermometer rises to  $33^{\circ}$  or  $37^{\circ}$ , and where the scorching soil, for more than two thousand leagues, differs in its level only five inches. The sand, similar to the horizon at sea, exhibits every where the most curious phenomena of refraction and elevation. Without any vegetation, in the dry months it affords shelter to the crocodile and the torpid boa.

The want of water, the heat of the sun, and the dust raised by the searching winds, harass in turns the traveller, who directs himself and mule by the course of the stars, or by some scattered trunks of the *mauritia* and *embothrium*, which are discovered every three or four leagues.

At St. Fernando d'Apure, in the province of Varinas, Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland began a laborious navigation of nearly five hundred nautical leagues in canoes, during which they made a chart of the country by the help of time-keepers, the satellites, and lunar distances.— They descended the river Apure, which falls into the Orenoko in the latitude of seven degrees. Having escaped from the

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danger of imminent shipwreck near the island of Pananuma, they ascended the latter river as far as the mouth of the Rio Guaviare, passing the famous cataraqs of Atures and Maypure, where the cavern of Ataruipe contains mummies of a nation destroyed by the war of the Caribs and Maravitains. From the mouth of the Rio Guaviare, which descends from the Andes of New Granada, and which Father Gumilla erroneously took for the sources of the Orenoko, they quitted the latter and ascended the small rivers Atabapo, Tuamini, and Temi.

From the mission of Javita they proceeded by land to the sources of the Guianini, which the Europeans call the Rio Negro, and which Condamine, who saw it only at its mouth in the river Amazon, calls a fresh water sea. Thirty Indians carried their canoes through bushy trees of *hevea*, *lecynthis*, and the *laurus cinnamomoides*, to Cano Pimichin. By this small stream our travellers proceeded to the Rio Negro, which they descended as far as the small fortress of San Carlos, which has been erroneously believed to be situated under the equator, and as far as the frontiers of the Grand Para, the Captainry-General of Brazil. A canal from Temi to Pimichin, which, on account of the level nature of the ground is very practicable, would form an interior communication between the provinces of Caraccas and the capital of Peru much shorter than that of Casiquiare. By this canal also, such is the astonishing disposition of the rivers in this new continent, one might descend in a canoe from Rio Guallaga, within three days journey of Lima, or the South Sea, by the river Amazon and Rio Negro, as far as the mouths of the Orenoko opposite to Trinidad, a navigation of nearly two thousand leagues. The misunderstanding which prevailed then between the Courts of Madrid and Lisbon prevented M. Humboldt from carrying his operations beyond St. Gabriel de las Cochuellas, in the Captainry-General of Great Para.

La Condamine and Maldonado having determined astronomically the mouth of the Rio Negro, this obstacle was less sensible, and it remained to fix a part more unknown, which is the arm of the Orenoko called Casiquiare, forming the communication between the Orenoko and the river Amazon, and respecting the existence of which there have been so many disputes for fifty years past. To execute this

this labour, Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland ascended from the Spanish fortress of St. Carlos along the Rio Negro and the Casiquiare to the Orenoko, and on the latter to the Mission of Esmeraldo, near the volcano Duida, or as far as the sources of that river.

The Guaica Indians, a very white, small, and almost pigmy race of men, but exceedingly warlike, who inhabit the country to the east of the Palimoni; and the Guajaribes, of a dark copper colour, extremely ferocious, and still anthropophagi, render fruitless every attempt to reach the sources of the Orenoko, which the maps of Caulin, though in other respects meritorious, place in a longitude much too far east.

From the mission of Esmeralda, an assemblage of huts situated in the most remote and most solitary corner of this Indian world, our travellers descended, with the assistance of the floods, 340 leagues; that is to say, the whole of the Orenoko, as far as towards its mouths at St. Thomas de la Nueva Guyana or Angostura, passing a second time the cataracts, to the south of which the two historiographers of these countries, Father Gumilla and Caulin, never penetrated.

In the course of this long and painful navigation, the want of food and shelter; the nocturnal rains; living in the woods; the mosquitoes, and a multitude of other stinging and venomous insects; the impossibility of cooling themselves by the bath, on account of the ferocity of the crocodile and of the small carib fish; together with the miasmata of a hot and damp climate, exposed our travellers to continual suffering. They returned from the Orenoko to Barcelona and Cumana by the plains of Cari and the Missions of the Carib Indians, a very extraordinary race of men, and, next to the Patagonians, the tallest and most robust perhaps in the world.

After a stay of some months on the coast, they proceeded to the Havannah by the south of St. Domingo and Jamaica. This navigation, performed when the season was far advanced, was both long and dangerous, the vessel having been in great danger of being lost on the bank of Vibora, the position of which M. Humboldt determined by the time-keeper. He staid in the island of Cuba three months, during which time he employed himself on the longitude of the Havannah, and the construction of a new kind of stove in the su-

gar-houses, which was speedily and generally adopted. When on the point of setting out for La Vera Cruz, intending to proceed by the way of Mexico and Acapulco to the Philippines, and thence, if possible, by Bombay, Bussorah, and Aleppo, to Constantinople, false intelligence respecting the voyage of Captain Baudin alarmed him, and induced him to alter his plan. The American papers announced that this navigator would set out from France for Buenos-Ayres, and that, after doubling Cape Horn, he would proceed along the coasts of Chili and Peru.

M. Humboldt, at the time of his departure from Paris in the year 1798, had promised to the Museum and to Captain Baudin, that, in whatever part of the world he might be, he would endeavour to join the French expedition as soon as he should hear of its having been set on foot. He flattered himself that his researches and those of Bonpland would be more useful to the progress of the sciences if they united their labours to those of the men of science who were to accompany Captain Baudin. These considerations induced M. Humboldt to send his manuscripts of the years 1799 and 1800 directly to Europe, and to freight a small galliot in the port of Batabano to proceed to Carthagena in the Indies, and thence, as soon as possible, by the isthmus of Panama, to the South Sea. He hoped to find Captain Baudin at Guyaquil or at Lima, and to visit New Holland and the islands of the Pacific Ocean, so interesting in a moral point of view, and by the richness of their vegetation.

It appeared to him imprudent to expose the manuscripts and collections already formed to the dangers of this long navigation. The manuscripts, respecting the fate of which M. Humboldt remained in painful uncertainty for three years, till his arrival at Philadelphia, were saved; but a third of the collections were lost at sea by shipwreck. Fortunately this loss, and that of some insects from the Orenoko and Rio Negro, extended only to duplicates; but this shipwreck proved fatal to a friend to whom M. Humboldt had intrusted his plants and insects, Fray Juan Gonzales, a Franciscan, a young man of great courage and activity, who had penetrated in this unknown world from Spanish Guyana much farther than any other European.

(To be continued.)



For the Monthly Magazine.

## THE ANTIQUARY.

NO. IV.

## On the HISTORY of COACHES in MODERN EUROPE.

BECKMANN, in the History of Inventions, has taken considerable pains to prove the use of coaches among the great nations of Antiquity : but the subject in our own country has been neglected; or is only to be gathered from a variety of writers whose accounts cannot easily be reconciled together.

Coaches, not however such as we now abound in, are mentioned as existing in very early periods in all the most cultivated of the European States, particularly England, France, Italy, and Spain.

In the long Account of Don Ambrose Travaresi's Embassy, in 1433, we have this remarkable passage relating to his reception at Mantua :—"Passo poi a Mantova, ed essendo vicino alla Città, se li fece incontro, con nobilissimo Corteggio, Vittorino Feltrense, Cavaliere nobilissimo, e versatissimo in ogni sorta di Lettere, e suo amicissimo, insieme con i Figli del Principe : da i quali, in nobil Cocchio tirato da spiritosi Destrieri, fu condotto nella Città, e in Corte ricevè il suo Alloggiamento, dove con ogni magnificenza fu trattato."

The different passages, however, of his works, in which Voltaire mentions their Introduction into France, are contradictory. In one, writing on the manners and customs of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (*Histoire Générale*, vol. ii. p. 169), he says :—"Se faire trainer en Charette dans les rues de Paris, à peine pavées, et couvertes de Fange, étoit une Luxe : et ce Luxe fut défendu par Philippe le Bel aux Bourgeoises."—But in another (vol. iii. p. 54) he tells us :—"Il n'y avoit sous François I. que deux Coches dans Paris, l'un pour la Reine, l'autre pour Diane de Poitiers.—Hommes et Femmes alloient à Cheval." And, in a third place, speaking of our Queen Elizabeth in 1559, he expresses himself thus :—"Je remarquerai qu'elle alla de Westminster à la Tour de Londres dans un Char, suivi de Cent autres. Ce n'est pas que les Carosses fussent alors en Usage, ce n'étoit qu'un Apareil passager."

Saint Foix, in his Historical Essays upon Paris, gives a different account. He says :—"Our Queens used always to go abroad in an open chair or on horseback, till Catharine of Medicis thought proper

to take the air in a coach. The first President caused one to be made for him, because he was troubled with the gout ; but his wife came to Paris on horseback, sitting behind one of the footmen.

"These coaches resembled post-chaises, with large hangings of leather, which were taken down that the people might get in, and then the curtain was put up again. If there had been glasses in Henry IV.'s coach, perhaps he had never been murdered. Bassompierre, in the reign of Lewis XIII. was the first that projected a small coach with glasses. During the minority of Lewis XIV. almost all the people of fashion visited on horseback, if they were in health : they appeared in the apartments of the ladies, in assemblies, and sat at table, in their boots, without even taking off their spurs. There were only 320, or, at most, 320 coaches in Paris in the year 1658 ; and now (1766) their number exceeds 14,000."

Mr. Wrexall (*History of France*, vol. iii. p. 421) adds the following particulars of equal interest. "The art of suspending coaches in such a manner as to render their motion easy, was unknown. In the relation left us by the Abbé de Pont Levois, of his father the Chancellor Chiverney's death, which was produced by a rupture, he expressly attributes it to the violent jolts of the coach. "Instead (says he) of sparing his old age by a good litter, as every one advised him, he had some time before caused to be made a large handsome coach, after the mode of the time, lined with crimson velvet, magnificently gilt"—(*Mémoires de Chiverney*, vol. ii. p. 104, 105). If we wish to form an accurate idea of the decorations of carriages in that age, we may do it by perusing the account which Cayet gives of the coach presented by the King to Mary of Medicis, on her first arrival in 1600. "It was covered with brown velvet and silver tinsel on the outside ; within it was lined with a carnation velvet, embroidered with gold and silver. The curtains were of carnation damask ; and it was drawn by four grey horses." Notwithstanding the external splendour of their appearance, they wanted every essential convenience. Glasses were not in use before the succeeding reign. In 1594, when Catherine, Princess of Navarre, made her first entry into Paris, she had eight carriages in her train."

In another work, printed with M. de St. Palaye's *Mémoires sur l'Ancienne Chevalerie*, we find coaches or chariots represented

sented as in use at the Duke of Burgundy's Court so early as 1445. In the chapter which is styled "L'Honneur que la Roïne (Mary d'Anjou) fist a Madame la Duchesse Isabelle quand elle fust a Châlons en Champagne devers elle," it is said, "Madame la Duchesse accompagnée de Monsieur de Bourbon son beau Neveu et de plusieurs Princes de France vint elle et toute sa Compagnée à Haguenées et en Chariots tous dedans la Cour de l'Hotel ou le Roy (Charles VII) et la Roïne estoient, et la descendit Madame la Duchesse," &c.

The reader will probably think that by this time enough has been quoted relating to the history of coaches in France; but there are yet two writers from whose works some curious information may be gathered. Mayans and Siscar, who wrote the Life of Cervantes prefixed to Jervis's edition of Don Quixote, in criticising the anachronisms of the author, has made some valuable observations, and accounted for their introduction both in Spain and France. "How then comes Cervantes (he says) to talk of coaches being in use in Don Quixote's time, since we are told by Gonzalo Fernandes de Oviedo, in the second part of the "Officers of the Royal Household," that the Princess Margaret, when she came to be espoused to the Prince Don John, brought in the use of chariots or coaches with four wheels; and when she returned again to Flanders a widow, such sort of carriages ceased, and litters came again into play.— And even in France itself, from whence we had this fashion, as almost all others, the use of coaches is of no ancient date, for John de Laval Bois, Dauphin of the House of Montmorency, was the first person, who, towards the close of Francis I.'s reign, made use of a coach, because of his corpulency, which was so excessive he could not ride on horseback. In the reign of Henry II. there were in the Court of France but two coaches in all; one for the Queen his consort, and another for his natural daughter the lady Diana. In the city of Paris, Christopher de Thou, being nominated first President, was the first that had a coach, but he never went in it to the royal palace. These examples, which either grandeur or necessity first introduced, were soon so perniciously prevalent, that nothing could come up to the vanity of them. As for Spain, Don Lorenzo Vander Hamin & Leon, writing upon this subject in the first book of Don John of Austria's Life, has the following warm expressions: — "There came Charles

Pubest, a servant of Charles V. King and Emperor, in a coach or chariot, such as are used in those provinces, a thing very rarely seen in these kingdoms. Whole cities ran out to stare at it, so little known was this sort of pleasure at that time; for then they only made use of carts drawn by oxen, and in them were often seen riding the most considerable persons even of the Court. Don John went several times to visit the Church of our Lady de Regla in one of these wains or carts, in company with the Dukes of Medina. This was the practice of that time; but within a few years (three score and ten, or thereabouts) it was found necessary to prohibit coaches by a royal proclamation: to such a height was this infernal vice got, which has done so much injury to Castile." In order to paint forth this abuse, Cervantes brings in Teresa Panza, wife to a poor labouring man, expressing mighty hopes of riding in a coach, purely upon the conceit of her husband's being Governor of the island of Barataria."

The other author is Charles Irénée Castel, Abbé de St. Pierre, who, in his *Annales Politiques*, gives as the twentieth reason for a change of manners in relation to the introduction of coaches.—"Vingtième: Les Carrosses ont été inventés au commencement du dernier siècle et il y eut à peine cent dans Paris qui n'étoient que pour l'usage des grandes Dames: les Hommes ne se servoient guères que des Chevaux de Selle, & comme Paris en 1658 n'étoit pas suffisamment payé, et qu'il n'y avoient point encore assez de Tombeaux pour ôter les Bones, il n'étoit presque pas possible d'aller autrement, qu'à Cheval, et même en Bottines dans la Ville. Les Bottines et Eperons dorés durèrent même encore dans les Visites ordinaires, et ceux qui n'avoient ni Chevaux ni Carrosses ne laissoient pas de faire leurs Visites en Bottines blanches. Les Carrosses à vitres aux portières et audevant furent inventés il y a quatre vingt ans, et feu Monsieur le Prince de Condé en amena un de Bruxelles vers 1660 on il y avoit des Vitres. On a inventé depuis les Glaces et plusieurs Commodités pour les Carrosses, les Ressorts pour adoucir la Soupente, les Arcs pour tourner facilement dans les Ruës étroites, les Berlines entre deux Brancantes qui sont beaucoup moins versantes. Ces Voitures ont servi à augmenter le Luxe et la Mollesse: ou ces Commodités nouvelles ont contribué à diminuer la force et la santé par la diminution de l'Exercice, et depuis l'augmentation



tation de la bonne chère que l'on se plaint des Vapeurs et des Migraines, et que les differens espèces de petites maladies se sont multipliées parmi les riches."

In Des Roches's History of Denmark there are two passages, which, though they speak of coaches, perhaps mean nothing more than the covered carts which are still used in Westphalia and its neighbourhood. Under 1515; relating the reception given at Copenhagen to Isabella, sister of Charles V. who was going to be married to Christian II. King of Denmark, M. des Roches observes:—"Christian, averti de l'Arrivée de la Princesse, deputa une partie de la Noblesse, qu'il avoit convoquée a Copenhague, pour aller la recevoir. La Troupe étoit composée des Seigneurs et des Dames de la premiere Distinction; les premiers à Cheval, et les autres en Carosse, et tous en Equipages magnifiques" (vol. vi. p. 3, 4).—And in the same volume (p. 125), when the famous Sigibrite, favourite of Christian II. desired to see a review at Stolberg, near Copenhagen, it is said, "Elle se mit en chemin, et marchoit à pied, accompagnée d'une seule Femme; mais lorsqu'elle fut auprès du Lac des Ecoliers, deux Soldats yvres, à ce qu'on prétend, lui firent toutes sortes d'outrages, et la jetterent ensuite dans le Lac. Christian, en ayant été informé, y accourut, et arriva assez tôt pour la retirer du Peril; il la fit monter dans son Carosse, & il donna l'Ordre qu'on la conduisit à Copenhague.—Elle courut, avant que d'arriver, un nouveau danger aussi grand que le premier: car lorsqu'elle fut à la Porte de la Ville, les Soldats de la Garde lui tirèrent plusieurs Flèches, au travers desquelles elle entra néanmoins sans être blessée."

England, it seems, is not behind her neighbours in laying claim to a very early use of coaches; but all that can be discovered from the comparison of writers, is, that cars, or a better sort of waggons, were the vehicles intended. From the Life of St. Erkenwald, in Sir William Dugdale's History of St. Paul, he appears to have used something which approached to their construction, a sort of chaise with wheels, to preach in, at the time he was infirm and old. This must have been at least as early as 675. Brooke, in his Catalogue and Succession of Dukes, Earls, &c. says, that William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, died of a bruise taken by a fall from his coach in 1253.

Mr. Dallaway, in his Inquiry into the Origin of Heraldry, affords an instance still more curious.

In a manuscript Register of the Abbey of Gloucester, now preserved in the archives of Queen's College, Oxford, the manner of conducting the body of Edward II. from Berkeley Castle is thus described:—"Iste tum abbas *sua curru, honorifice ornato cum armis ejusdem Ecclesie depictis*, cum a Castello de Berkeley adduxit et ad Monasterium Glouc. est delatus:" which Mr. Dallaway quotes as a very early proof that arms were painted on carriages and domestic furniture.

Strype, the indefatigable editor of Stowe (vol. i. p. 343), however comes much nearer to their real origin.—His words are these:—"Of old time, coaches were not known in this island, but chariots or *whirligates*, then so called; and they were only used of princes, or men of great estates, such as had their footmen about them. And for example to note, I read, that Richard II. being threatened by the rebels of Kent, rode from the Tower of London to the Mile's End, and with him his mother, because she was sick and weak, in a whirligate, the Earls of Buckingham, Kent, Warwick, and Oxford, Sir Thomas Percie, Sir Robert Knowles, the Mayor of London, Sir Aubrey de Vere, that bare the King's sword, with other knights and esquires, attending on horseback. But in the year next following, the said Richard, took to wife Anne, daughter to the King of Bohemia, that first brought hither the riding upon side-saddles; and so was the riding in those whirligates and chariots forsaken, except at coronations, and such like spectacles."

In 1471, after the famous battle of Tewksbury, which was decisive not only of the fate of poor King Henry VI. but of the House of Lancaster, we are told by Hall (Chronicle, p. ccxxi.), "some fled for succor in the thyeke of the parke, some into the monasteries, some into other places. The Queene was found in her chariot, almost dead for sorrow. The Prynce was apprehended and kept close by Sir Richard Croftes."

In 1487, in a grand celebration of the feast of St. George at Windsor, in the third year of King Henry VII. the Queen and the King's mother rode in a *charr*, covered with a rich cloth of gold, drawn by six couriers, harnessed with the same cloth of gold; and twenty one ladies, habited in crimson velvet, rode on white palfries. See Ashmole's Order of the Garter, p. 519.

In the Northumberland Household-Book, p. 387, the Duke's "chappell stuff"

is ordered "to be sent afore by my Lord's chariot before his Lordship remove."—This application of it, about 1512, for the conveyance of the more heavy part of the chapel furniture, seems to indicate that my Lord's chariot bore very little resemblance to the modern carriage of that name. What, in the old Translations of the Bible, were called *covered charettes*, in the version used at present are called waggons.

In the procession at the funeral of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, 1524, "the body was laid in a chariot at Framlingham Castle, where he died, and the horses that drew it were handsomely caparisoned. The order and procession to the town of Diss, in the way to Thetford, where he was buried, was magnificent. First went three *coaches* of friers."—Martin's Thetford, App. p. 38.

The chariot, too, according to Holinshed, was used by Queen Elizabeth at a very early period of her reign. "On Monday the eyghte and twentieth of November, about two of the clocke in the ter noone (1558), hir Grace remoueth agayne, and takyng hir *charet*, rode from my Lord North's house alongst the Barbican"—in her way to the Tower.

From all these, and an hundred other instances that might be quoted, the nature of the ancient coach may be easily conjectured. Chairs, and horse-litters or hanging waggons, may be met with in every period of English history, and appear to have been the most common, as well as the most easy, conveyances our forefathers were acquainted with.

Stowe's "Summarie of the English Chronicles" states, that, in 1555, "Walter Ripon made a coach for the Earl of Rutland, which was the first that ever was used in England; and in the year 1564, the same Walter made the first hollow turning-coach, with pillars and arches, for her Majestie, being then her servant; and in the year 1584, he made a chariot throane, with foure pillars behind, to leare a canopie with a crowne imperiall on the toppe, and before, two lower pillars, whereon stood a lion and a dragon, the supporters of the Arms of England."—Strutt's Manners and Customs of the English, vol. ii. p. 90.

But the most accurate account seems to be that given in Stowe's larger Chronicle (edit. fol. 1613, p. 867, col. 2). He says, that, "in the year 1564, Guylliam Boonen, a Dutchman, became the Queene's coachmanne, and was the first that brought

the use of coaches into England. And after a while, divers great ladies, with as great jealousie of the Queene's displeasure, made them coaches, and rid in them up and downe the countries, to the great admiration of all the behoulders, but then by little and little they grew usuall among the nobilitie, and others of sort, and within twenty yeares became a great trade of coach-making. And about that time began long waggons to come in use, such as now come to London, from Canterbury, Norwich, Ipswich, Gloucester, &c. with passengers and commodities. Lastly, even at this time, 1605, began the ordinary use of carriages."

Lastly, Mr. Strutt gathered another particular from the little work already quoted, that it was a long time after the first invention of coaches before a coach-box was added to the body: "for the coachman joineth a horse fixt to match a saddle-horse to the coach-tree, then he sitteth upon the saddle, and when there was four horses he drove those which went before him, guiding them with a rein."

S.

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the NOTES to HEYNE'S VIRGIL. (Continued from page 432 of our last Number.)

#### The Gates of Sleep.

HEYNE readily acknowledges that the dismission of Eneas through the ivory gate after his infernal visit, entirely destroys and unrealizes all the beautiful fiction; and he cannot account for it upon any other supposition but that of negligence and oversight in the Poet. But surely so pointed and peculiar a termination is not to be attributed to this cause, especially in a writer of Virgil's character. He must have meant something by it, and I think it will bear no other interpretation than that he intended to represent the whole scene as passing in a vision; tho' it will not be easy to say, in the narration of the previous circumstances, where reality ends and illusion begins. But the very sudden termination of the adventure which has been begun with such pomp and variety of circumstance, seems to confirm this idea. It is like the more modern notions of enchantment, where wondrous scenes at once dissolve away in air. Anchises, after giving his son a view of his future descendants, turns him and the Sybill out at the gate of false dreams.—Eneas instantly finds himself on the shore, and walks away to his ships. What is this



this but awaking from a trance or reverie?

Pinnis atque aggere cingit. VII. 159.

I do not see why *pinna* and *agger* should be supposed to be put for *murus* and *val-lum*. Cæsar uses both words in the same conjunction describing a fortified camp.—They are, a rampart of earth, with palisades.

.....sceptrumque sacerque tiaras. VII. 247.

Why should it be supposed that the word *tiaras* is put *improprie* for a *pileus* or *mitra*, when the epithet *sacer*, and the *sceptre* in conjunction, seem plainly to denote it to be a regal diadem?

Stabant ter centum nitidi, &c. VII. 275.

Heyne acknowledges, that three hundred fine horses in the stables of Latinus is more than the state and condition of a petty monarch would allow; but he says, that, in this and many other similar instances, we are to make a general allowance for the poet's purpose of amplification, in order to elevate and dignify his subject. This is certainly right as a matter of fact; but if he means thereby that such a poetical licence is allowable, and no just object of critical censure, he surely goes too far, and sacrifices good sense and taste to authority. Congruity is the very first principle of justness in works of invention, and it must ever be a fault to break in upon the nature and reality of a scene by a mixture of inconsistent or improbable circumstances. No allowance of the critic, proceeding from partial reverence to a great writer, can alter the true nature of things.

.....cæli convexa per auras. VII. 543.

It cannot, I think, be at all doubted, that *convexa* relates to *Alecto*, and is put for *convecta* or *eversa*.

....colles clamore relinqui. VIII. 216.

Heyne, after Burman, supposes the meaning of this to be, that "the hills were left behind, or surpassed, by the sound;" i. e. that the sound went beyond them to Cacus's cave. But this interpretation seems to me so harsh, that I prefer the simple one, that "the oxen left the hills lowing;" though Heyne calls this *tenuis oratio*.

Et matutini volucrum sub culmine cantus.

VIII. 456.

I am surprized that Heyne should make a difficulty in supposing that Evander could be waked by the songs of birds; or say that the *swallow* had not been used by poets for this purpose, when Anacreon has an Ode expressly on the subject.

Castrorum et campi medio. IX. 230.

Heyne supposes the word *campi* to be only explicative of *castrorum*—the camp in the plain; but surely it will make better sense to suppose *medio* to relate to two places between which the warriors in council stood. And this may, I think, be easily made out by taking *castra* to mean the tents, and *campus* the field or space by which they were surrounded.—It will then be, very aptly for the occasion, "mid way between the tents and the plain," but, at the same time, within the rampart, which must be supposed to leave a vacant space before the tents.

.....multi fervare recursum  
Languentis pelagi, et brevibus se credere  
saltu. X. 288.

Heyne, seeing that this could not mean "waiting for the falling of the tide," labours at an improbable explanation, overlooking what is certainly and obviously the sense, "watching the reflux of a wave, they leaped upon the strand."

Pelagus Trojamne petemus? X. 378.

I cannot agree with Heyne in thinking that "*Trojam*" here means the *Trojan camp*, and not ancient Troy; for it would be a gross impropriety to make Pallas, addressing his own people, give so familiarly a name to this temporary settlement of the strangers, which they themselves had not seriously adopted. Besides, it would be inconsistent with what immediately precedes; for how could he say, "*desert jam terra fugæ*" if they had the alternative of taking refuge in the camp of their allies? I acknowledge it makes no very good sense to suppose him to mean the real Troy, now ruined, and to which the Arcadians could have no attachment; but we must take up with the least impropriety of the two. Perhaps Virgil forgot that they were Arcadians and not Trojans to whom the speech is addressed.

Et mentem patriæ strinxit pietatis imago.

X. 824.

Heyne supposes this to mean, that Eneas was touched at the recollection of his own son Ascanius. But surely it is more obvious, and fully as proper, to say, that he was touched with the image of that piety towards his father which had been the occasion of Lausus's death: conformably to which he before addresses him in the fight with "*fallit te incautum pietas tua*." And who was more likely than Eneas to be affected with the display of such a virtue? I take for granted, that *patria pietas* may in poetical language signify piety.

piety to a father as well as paternal piety.

..... multos alterna revifens  
Lufit & in folido rurfus Fortuna locavit.

XI. 426.

Heyne takes *lufit* here to mean, contrary to its usual fignification, a favourable turn of fortune, and to have the fame fense with the remainder of the line. But furely it makes better fense to underftand them as opposed—*Fortune in her alternate vifits has frequently deluded (or made a mock of) men, and again reftored them to a prosperous condition*—

Fortuna faevo læta negotio, &c. HOR.

Ut tanta quidquam pro fpe tentare recusem.

XI. 437.

*Tanta fpe* is interpreted by Heyne the hope of faving his country by fingle fight; but I rather think it means that of obtaining Lavinia and the kingdom of the Latins.

..... oculos horrenda in virgine fixus.

XI. 507.

How uncouth foever the epithet *horrenda* applied to the fair Camilla may appear to us, I do not think it is to be explained away by making it fynonymous with *admiranda*. As it refers to her in her character and garb of a warrior, it may fairly be underftood to mean the fame as *dread* or *terrific* in English. Queen Elizabeth, though piquing herfelf on her beauty, did not diflike being called *dread sovereign*!

..... fonuere undæ. XI. 562.

Heyne very strangely fupposes this to mean, that the *air above the water whiffled* as the javelin paffed. But it is evidently an additional circumftance brought with true poetical fpirit to increafe the intereft of the ftory. "He threw the javelin with the infant faftened to it—the *water roared*—Camilla flew with the fpear over the rapid ftream."

Quales Threïcæ cum flumina Thermodontis  
Pulfant, et pictis bellantur Amazones armis.

XI. 659.

Some critics, in reference to the word *pulfant*, fuppose that *flumina* is put for the *bank* of the river; but Heyne is convinced that Virgil intended to represent the river as *frozen*, and confequently that *pulfant* applies literally to it. I cannot, however, conceive, that fo ftriking a circumftance, and fo uncommon to a Roman, would be obfcurely hinted at, without a fingle epithet to mark and determine the meaning.

Femine prædæ & fpoliorum ardebat amore.

XI. 782.

*Female love*, fays Heyne from Servius, is the fame with *impatient love*; but I think (without inquiring into the fuitableness of fuch an epithet) it here relates to the *object* of the defire, viz. the glittering fpoils, and not to the *mode* or *degree* of it, which is fufficiently expreffed by *ardebat*.

Illum turbat amor, figitque in virgine vultus.

Ardet in arma magis, paucisque affatur Amata.

XII. 70.

This beautiful fcene, in which Turnus, after being pathetically difsuaded from fighting by the mother of Lavinia, whole fpeech is followed by the blufhes of Lavinia herfelf, turning his eyes upon the daughter, replies not to *her*, but the mother, is apologized for by Heyne, as fuitable enough to the *heroic* times, though not to *ours*. But I hope all modern manners are not fo infected with frivolous gallantry, as to give an impreffion of any thing ridiculous or improper in Turnus's conduct; were the tranfaction renewed.—But perhaps the Profefor fpeaks ironically.

Puberibus caulem foliis, &c. XII. 413.

That by *puberibus* is here meant *downy*, and not *sprouting, exuberant*, every one, I imagine, will be convinced on viewing the dittany, which is particularly remarkable for its downy leaves, but not at all for their plenty or luxuriance. Virgil may in general have ufed the word in the other fense; but as it is, without doubt, well capable of this fignification, who can queftion, that, when expreffly describing an object, he would employ a very difcriminating rather than an unmeaning epithet?

..... dabit ille ruinas ..... ruet omnia, &c.] XII. 453.

I think the poet certainly intended thefe as exclamations of the husbandmen, who, he tells us, prefage from a diftance the effects of the ftorm. Heyne, however, fupposes the futures to be employed only to give more life and energy to the narration; but furely it would be too harfh a change of fense, were the poet only relating!

..... infidiisque subactus. XII. 494.

Heyne explains this by *subactus ira propter infidias*; but what good writer would venture upon fo violent an ellipfis? Nor is it here at all neceffary; for Eneas might very well be faid to be *subdued* or *overcome* by thofe stratagems which had carried his foe out of his reach.

J. AIKIN.

ORIGINAL



## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## STANZAS

ADDRESSED TO THE TRANSLATOR OF  
"EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, AND FU-  
GITIVE PIECES, FROM THE GREEK,"\*  
IN ANSWER TO THE TWO CONCLUDING  
LINES OF HIS "EPILOGUE."

"Far from thy home and native sky,  
"Meek stranger! wilt thou live or die?"

YES! it shall live! by Narva's hand dis-  
play'd,  
The fairest wreath that from Aonia  
sprung!  
Wove by the Nine beneath the sacred shade,  
Who, highly raptur'd, all its beauties  
sung!

Fir'd with wild zeal, and sworn but to de-  
stroy,  
Stern bigots, when the lovely wreath they  
found,  
Despoil'd the treasure with ferocious joy,  
And cast the rosy fragments to the ground.

Still, midst the savage zeal that leagu'd with  
Pow'r,  
Some polish'd spirits, glorying in the past,  
In secret cherish'd many a gather'd flow'r,  
And see! uninjur'd still, their beauties  
last!

Why fears my Narva that our northern  
clime  
Is far too bleak to let the chaplet live?  
No! it shall flourish till the death of Time,  
Till nought that's mortal shall itself sur-  
vive.

What tho' Britannia boasts no genial skies,  
Like those which canopy fair Grecia's  
shore?

What tho' malignant fog-banks oft-times  
rise,

And winter lingers with his visage hoar?

Tho' Maia reigns not here the Queen of  
Love,

But blights the promise of returning  
spring;

Tho' ruin'd blossoms wing through every  
grove,

And birds, unfann'd by zephyr, cease to  
sing?

Hence with the clime!—Mankind are still  
the same;

Glow not our bosoms with the purest fire?

Enamour'd still of Nature, Love, and Fame?  
And all enthusiast at the sounding lyre?

\* See the Monthly Magazines of March  
April 1, May 1, for the present year.  
MONTHLY MAG. No. 130.

The Muses, banish'd from their native  
groves,

On Britain's Isle have fix'd their soft re-  
treat;

The Heav'n-born Graces and the laughing  
Loves

On the same shore in various circles meet!

Think'st thou the Muses will disown the  
lays

Which their fam'd bards in youthful Gre-  
cia sung?

Strains! that will call to life those blissful  
days,

When at their shrines the earliest lyre was  
strung?

And will not Britons bless the choral sound?

Yes! our enraptur'd souls with pride shall  
glow!

Our light fantastic footsteps beat the ground,  
And midst our bowers the copious goblets  
flow!

Yes! it shall live! nor Learning's fons  
alone,

But all that doat on Nature's bounteous  
charms,

Shall fondly call the precious gift their own,  
And clasp the donor to their grateful arms.

Unknown its fragrance and unseen its bloom,  
Long in Oblivion's cave the garland lay;

But now more lov'd, more honour'd, from  
the tomb

It rises, glorious as the rising day!

Long had I heard the golden chaplet's fame;  
Long sigh'd regretful that my niggard lot

Forbade me know its value but by name,  
For Learning smil'd not on my humble  
cot!

At length the Muse-lov'd Narva, generous  
Bard!

To my unhallow'd hands the wreath con-  
vey'd:

May fame and fortune prove his due reward!  
Be mine to praise—be wealth by others  
paid.

I own no gold! I own no stately dome!  
Plaintive I sing beneath my shadowy yews!

An humble cottage is my only home,  
And all my solace is the tender Muse.

Yet once I hop'd, that, near my sylvan shed,  
The bay I planted would have reached the  
skies;

And, in my garden, on a secret bed,  
A laurel grew, delightful to my eyes!

But I was doom'd to bleak Misfortune's  
shade !

The bay I fondly planted,—soon it died !  
And my sweet myrtle !—soon I saw it fade,  
Ere yet one bloom its cherish'd root sup-  
ply'd !

Ah ! nothing flourish'd round me ! nothing  
grew !

My lovely myrtle sunk into the tomb !—  
The weeping willow and the mournful yew  
Alone remain to soothe me with their  
gloom !

#### RUSTICIUS.

*Cottage of Mon Repos,  
Village of Sturry, near Canterbury, Kent,  
May 15, 1805.*

#### HOME.

WHEN north winds rage and tempests  
howl,

And great folks on misfortunes scowl,  
How sweet, remote from busy life,  
To press thy children and thy wife  
Secure at home !

When Merit meets a thousand cares,  
And Vice a pleasing semblance wears,  
Would'st thou her barbed dart elude ?  
Fly to the bosom of the good,  
And cherish home !

When Evening's dewy star ascends,  
Then with a few but real friends  
Well are thy fleeting moments spent,  
Bounteous thy board, thy guest content !  
Then welcome home !

Should Sorrow's child thy precincts tread,  
'Tis thine to raise his drooping head ;  
His burning tears shall cease to flow,  
His heart with grateful warmth shall glow,  
And bless thy home !

Alas ! unnumber'd ills I view ;  
Thy heart shall beat, and sicken too ;  
Disease, and Want, and Anguish lie ;  
Hark ! 'tis the widow—orphan's—cry !  
They have no home !

Should War's shrill trumpet strike thine ear,  
Alike remote from pride or fear,  
Honour unsheathes thy shining sword,  
To conquer or to die ! the word,  
Protect thy home !

Thy children's children shall receive  
From thee a recipe to live ;  
Their blessings and their deeds arise  
In blended fragrance to the skies,  
Their native home !

When age has frosted ev'ry hair,  
And loosen'd ties remove thy care,

Then, when the veil is half withdrawn,  
Pleas'd shalt thou hail the rising morn,  
Thy last bright home !

#### THE SIGH.

WHAT oft relieves the lab'ring heart,  
Oppress'd by all the train of woe ?  
What can a transient ease impart  
When Fortune lays our comforts low ?  
What to an absent friend is giv'n,  
Or breath'd upon the lonely tomb ?  
What rises to the God of Heav'n,  
Lost to the world in sorrow's gloom ?  
What heaves in gentle Pity's breast  
When Vice and Folly flutter by ?  
When Love in earliest form is dress'd,  
Or lies in ambush ?—'tis a sigh !

#### THE REPROACH.

AGAIN another dawn of woe !  
Yes, Henry, this I bear for thee :  
Grief steals on true affection's glow,  
And bids my troubled heart be free.  
Why did that heart thy vows believe ?  
Why listen to thy soothing tale ?  
Wert thou not aiming to deceive ?  
And slighted love removes the veil.  
Frequent beneath a winning form  
Dark and unmanly arts appear ;  
Thus bright the glance of Pleasure's morn,  
But lurking dangers chill with fear.  
Nor triumph in the work of death,  
Nor turn thee from my ardent pray'r ;  
May Heav'n receive my parting breath ;  
I pardon, and would meet thee there.

#### INSCRIPTION ON A BATH,

AT THE SEAT OF PHILIP SANSOM, ESQ.  
LAYTONSTONE.

WHAT though this humble bath no  
grandeur boast  
To vie with those on Egypt's arid coast ?  
What though no vaulted roof, no stately  
dome,  
Like those were erst the pride of Greece and  
Rome !  
If, though no slaves their costly perfumes  
bring,  
Our shrubs shall yield the finer sweets of  
spring ;  
If, though no minstrels pour the varied lay,  
You find a chorister on every spray :—  
If the clear pool new health and strength sup-  
plies,  
Oh ! waft a grateful tribute to the skies !

*Extracts*



*Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.*

## GUY EARL OF WARWICK.

BISHOP Nicholson says, in the English Historical Library, that the Life of the famous Earl Guy was first written by Walter of Exeter, a Dominican Friar, about the year 1301. The observation appears to have been first made by Bale. A copy of the book, in old French verse, is, or was a few years ago, remaining among the Norfolkian Manuscripts in the Herald's Office. The story seems to have been invented in the way of compliment to Guy de Beauchamp, then Earl of Warwick.

## SATIRE.

That the antient satyrists were not entirely unknown to the learned of the twelfth century in England, appears from the second Dissertation prefixed to Mr. Warton's History of English Poetry.—John Hanvill, a monk of St. Alban's, about 1190, who wrote a book intitled Architrenius, even characterises the different merits of the Satires both of Horace and Persius.

“Persius in Elacci pelago decurrit, et audet Mendicasse stylum satyræ, ferraque cruentus Rodit, et ignorat polientem pectora limam”

Juvenal is also cited by several writers of the middle ages, among whom he had frequently the name of Ethicus. And it is not to be forgotten that his tenth Satire is quoted by Chaucer in Troilus and Criseide.

## SERVANTS.

The custom still retained by some of the City Companies for the waiters at their public dinners to wear ribands on their left arms, is curiously illustrated by Hentzner in the Fugitive Pieces, vol. ii. p. 300.—“The English are lovers of show, liking to be followed wherever they go by whole troops of servants, who wear their masters' arms in silver, fastened to their left arms.”

## SURNAME.

In the Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday, August 1, 1772, is an advertisement said to have been taken from the Canterbury Journal, which begs the list of surnames lately enumerated by a Correspondent:

“Mary Scaredevil, widow of the late William Scaredevil, of Maidstone, does, by the assistance of the Almighty, intend to carry on the business of whitewash, and hopes for the favours and recommendations of the gentlemen and ladies whom the late William Scaredevil had the pleasure to serve, which will be gratefully

acknowledged by their most humble servant,  
MARY SCAREDEVIL.”

## ARCHBISHOP CRANMER.

The portraits of Archbishop Cranmer, some with beards and some without, are thus accounted for by Holland in the *Haræologia*:—“Dum vixit Henricus rex, hic noster presul *derasus* et *imberbis* erat: at post mortem regis, *barbam* alebat *prolixam*, usque ad obitum, prout hic depingitur.”

## THE ROYAL LIBRARY OF FRANCE.

About 1683, an accurate review was made of this vast collection, and then it was found to contain 10,942 manuscripts and 40,000 printed volumes. In 1782, the manuscripts amounted to fifty, and the printed volumes to above two hundred thousand; and the prints, plates, medals, antiques, charts, maps, genealogies, and charters, had been increased proportionably. Its exact contents at the present day seem hardly known; but the great accessions it received during every period of the Revolution, leave little doubt upon the mind but that both in the number and quality of its contents it must now be the very first in Europe.

## AN UNCOURTLY ANSWER REWARDED.

Philip II. of Spain once lost himself at night, as he was hunting, and coming to a small house with his train, devoured all the mear, &c. which the indigent master could supply him with. Besides, the royal party made continual murmuring at the poor man's negative catalogue of food and accommodations. The King, at his departure, desired his host to make any request of him, and the favour should be immediately conferred on him. The man, without hesitation, replied, “All I ask of Your Majesty is, that you'll never come and sup and lie at my house again.” The King, delighted with the simplicity and bluntness of his answer, left a good purse of pistoles with his astonished landlord.

## THE PUNNING PHILOSOPHER.

A person of talents was once much pressed for a reason, as he was a man of small fortune, why he did not enter into some profession, and not waste his abilities in general and unproductive reading. “I would rather,” replied the sage, “be a *Spectator*, an *Inspector*, or an *Observer* in life,—nay an *Idler*, a *Rambler*, a *Lounger*, a *Loiterer*, than make any *essay* in life as a *Schemer* or an *Adventurer*, as the *World* appears to me to be too much like an *Olla Podrida* to suit my taste.



## A SINGULAR EXCUSE.

A squire (as is too often the case) had a long quarrel with the parson about tithes, and was, of course, his mortal enemy on all occasions. On one, in particular, he shewed a most hearty spirit of revenge towards the parson, which was manifested in continual absence from church. A friend remonstrated to the squire on the impropriety of such a conduct, which was aggravated by the general good character of the parson for morals, learning, and integrity. The squire was indignant, and replied, that he had sworn an oath that he would never again be seen any where in that scoundrel's company.

PARTICULARS of the LIFE of DR. SMOLLET, in a LETTER written by himself to a GENTLEMAN of NEW JERSEY, NORTH AMERICA.

SIR,

I am favoured with your's of the 26th of February, and cannot but be pleased to find myself, as a writer, so high in your esteem. The curiosity you express with regard to the particulars of my life, and the variety of situations in which I may have been, cannot be gratified within the compass of a letter; besides, there are some particulars of my life which it would ill become me to relate. The only similitude between the circumstances of my own fortune and those I have attributed to Roderic Random, consists in my being born of a respectable family in Scotland; in my being bred a surgeon, and having served as a surgeon's mate on board a man of war during the expedition to Carthagena. The low situations in which I have exhibited Roderic I never experienced in my own person. I married, very young, a native of Jamaica, a young lady, well known and universally respected under the name of Miss Nancy Lascelles, and by her I enjoy a comfortable, though moderate, estate in that island. I practised surgery in London, after having improved myself by travelling in France and other foreign countries, till the year 1749, when I took my degree of doctor in medicine, and have lived ever since in Chelsea (I hope) with credit and reputation. No man knows better than Mr. — what time I employed in writing the four first volumes of the History of England; and, indeed, the short period in which that work was finished appears almost incredible to myself, when I recollect that I turned over and consulted above three hundred volumes in the course of my labour. Mr. — likewise knows, that I

correcting, and improving, the quarto edition, which is now going to the press, and will be continued in the same size to the last page. Whatever reputation I may have got by this work has been dearly bought by the loss of health, which I am of opinion I shall never retrieve. I am going to the south of France, in order to try the effects of that climate, and very probably I shall never return. I am much obliged to you for the hope you express that I have obtained some provision from his Majesty; but the truth is, I have neither pension nor place, nor am I of that disposition which can stoop to solicit either. I have always piqued myself upon my independency, and I trust in God I shall preserve it to my dying day. Exclusive of some small detached performances that have been published occasionally in papers and magazines, the following is a genuine list of my productions:—Roderick Random; the Regicide, a tragedy; a Translation of Gil Blas; a Translation of Don Quixote; an Essay upon the external Use of Water; Peregrine Pickle; Ferdinand Count Fathom; great part of the Critical Review; a very small part of the Compendium of Voyages; the Complete History of England, and Continuation; a small part of the Modern Universal History; some Pieces of the British Magazine, comprehending the whole of Sir Launcelot Greaves; a small part of the Translation of Voltaire's Works, including all the Notes, Historical and Critical, to be found in that Translation. I am much mortified to find it is believed in America that I have lent my name to book-sellers; that is a species of prostitution of which I am altogether incapable. I had engaged with Mr. —, and had made some progress in a work exhibiting the present state of the world, which work I shall finish if I recover my health. If you should see Mr. —, please give my kindest compliments to him; tell him I wish him all manner of happiness, though I have little to expect for my own share, having lost my only child, a fine girl of fifteen, whose death has overwhelmed myself and my wife with unutterable sorrow.

I have now complied with your request, and beg, in my turn, you will commend me to all my friends in America. I have endeavoured, more than once, to do the Colonies some service.

I am, Sir, &c. TS. SMOLLET.  
London, May 8, 1763.  
To ———,  
New Jersey, North America.

MEMOIRS



## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT of the LIFE and WRITINGS of GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING.

THE grandfather of Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, called Theophilus, was settled as an advocate at Kamenz in Pomerania where he became mayor, and was descended from a protestant minister, whose name Clement Lessing is attached to an early covenant of the year 1580. Theophilus had been well educated, and was distinguished for holding at the university of Leipzig, in 1670, a disputation, *De Religionum Tolerantia*. This thesis became an heir-loom in the family, and influenced sensibly the turn of mind of his grandson.

The father, John Godfred, was a more voluminous writer. He published *Vindicia Reformationis Lutheri*; *Disquisitio Historica de Confessione Fidei, quam Protestantes Hispania ej. M. 1559, Londini ediderunt*; *Animadversa Historica in Crypto, Socinianorum Collegia Biblica*; and many vernacular theological treatises, tinged, as is usual in sects, with political liberality, and doctrinal partiality. He married in 1723 a Miss Feller, the daughter of a protestant minister at Kamenz, to whose cure he succeeded. By her he had there twelve children, of whom five survived him: of these Gotthold Ephraim was the eldest, and was born the 22d January, 1729.

His education was industriously religious; his first book was the bible; in his fifth year he was already remarked for a complete knowledge of the catechism; for repeating with unusual propriety many of Luther's hymns; and for having made much progress in Latin, which Mylius, a youth of some scholarship, was employed to teach him.

The father was a worshipper of talent, and struggled for the honour of being hospitable to whatever artists and men of letters visited Kamenz. This no doubt much predisposed the son to the pursuit of literary distinction. Among his guests was a portrait-painter, who became very intimate in the family. He sketched a likeness of the child playing with a bird-cage. No, said the boy, not with a bird cage, with a great heap of books I should like to be painted. Of this friend, Lessing took lessons in drawing, both at that time and afterwards: hence dated his taste for the fine arts, on which in maturer life he speculated so successfully.

At nine years of age he was sent to

boarding-school at Königsbrück, where his teacher Mylius was become usher, or pro-rector: the master's name was Keinze. The progress made was so rapid, that at twelve years of age he was passed off for thirteen, and admitted, after a severe examination, to a free-school, at Meissen, which was legally open only to lads of that age and of commensurate attainments. One hundred and twenty boys were accommodated in this seminary.

Greek and Latin were properly made the almost exclusive objects of pursuit. Without a foundation of Greek, the terms of science and of art, and the most essential properties of composition, cannot be understood. Without a wall of Latin, the modern languages, especially the southern, find nothing in the memory to which their nomenclature can be attached, and are with difficulty acquired. French, geography, and history, have indeed also their value; but they are comparatively easy studies: the common motives of social intercourse are sufficient to prompt their acquisition: so that he, who leaves school with only Latin and Greek, will at twenty-five have acquired these besides; but he, who at school learns only these, will at twenty-five be regretting his neglect of Latin and of Greek. At Meissen, Lessing passed five years, and always looked back with satisfaction on a period to which he owed the solidity of his classic erudition. Perhaps a spirit of detail (from which Lessing was not exempt) and a false sense of proportion as to the importance of things, is apt to accompany the incumbered memory of the profound scholar. He often attends more to accents than words, to words than sentences: instead of seeking in the historian for facts and maxims, in the poet for bursts of fancy or of feeling, he watches for a doubtful reading, or an anomalous quantity. This is making language not the instrument, but the end of instruction: as the negro worships his kettle for its own sake and not for its utility.

Lessing had much of this natural prejudice of scholarship, and had imbibed the disinterested love of Greek and Latin. While at school he construed Theophrastus by himself, although it formed no part of the public lessons. He translated, too, at this period, several odes of Anacreon, which appear among his poems; and already displayed a fondness for Terence, ominous of his future taste in and for dramatic composition.

The



The name of the mathematical tutor at Meissen was Klemm; Lessing came under his care, and learned quick: but mathematics was never his favourite pursuit. He began indeed at this period a translation of Euclid, but he evidently cared for the geometry only as he might want it to display his Greek. In 1746 he quitted school; his last prize-composition was a Latin treatise *De Mathematicâ Barbarorum*.

The earliest of his original poems in German celebrates the battle of Kesselsdorf; it was composed in 1746, at his father's request, who wished to compliment a Lieutenant-Colonel Carlowitz.

Lessing was next transferred to the university of Leipzig, for the purpose of studying theology. Hitherto he had mingled with students, and had been content to excel in the competitions of intellect; his application had been corroborated by restraint, and his conduct coerced by observation. He now found himself surrounded with new and freer companions, many of whom belonged to the fine world. They led him to the theatre, in which he delighted, and laughed at his rusticities, which he undertook to reform. He attended a riding, a dancing and a fencing master; he continued French, and undertook English and Italian; he induced his father, not without grudging, to pay for these sacrifices to the Graces; and he succeeded in giving to his habitual attitudes and address the forms and phrases which characterize the fashionable. He seemed quite to have forsaken Pallas for Aphrodité. Lessing loved to prime, and was adapted for it; but at college he became a ring-leader rather of the libertines than of the disciplinarians. He affected or felt entire contempt for the professors there; and may have read so much while at school, that he really could derive little or no additional information from their lectures. He would occasionally condescend to hear Ernesti and Kästner, the Greek and mathematical professors; but he headed a sort of sect among the students, which professed idleness, not from impatience of instruction, but from superiority to it. Being wholly ignorant of medicine, he formed a high idea of the medical professor, and wrote home for leave to become a physician; meanwhile he entered as a pupil, but soon grew tired: it was not in the lecture-room, as his young acquaintance reported, that he went through a course on pregnancy. A common result of application too early superinduced is impotence of perseverance. Children seek in change of topic the relief

which they are not allowed to find in change of employment; if they may not shift the real scenery without, they shift the ideal scenery within; the habit remains, and hence the prematurely accomplished are usually mutable in their pursuits. The ages of solicitous education are not proportionally fertile in excellence.

Lessing's distinguished learning and forward talent glittered on the notice of many men who had passed through the probationary college-years. Naumann, an epic poet, now forgotten, whose Nimrod at that time enjoyed celebrity, sought his society. Lessing was joked by his genteel companions for visiting such a quiz. There is no company, he replied, so insupportable as that of the mere gentleman; it is all sheer insipidity, without the chance of an absurdity to laugh at, or of a trait of nature to remember. I like the sincerity of Naumann's vanity; he reads to me his verses, I abuse them; he defends them like an editor, and we both learn—he to write, and I to criticise. This is a natural instinct in the artist. He wants to observe the extraordinary. Odd people are usually sincere; both qualities arise from indifference to slight degrees of praise and blame, and sincerity abridges the trouble of studying human nature. The curiosity of Lessing had no patience with men of routine in any thing; his maxim was, Think wrong and welcome, but think for yourself.

He awhile visited Gellert, the fable-writer, who was subject to hypochondriac attacks; and once found him busy over some book of the religious terrorists, which tended to infuse the alarm of soul-perdition. Lessing was no friend to a class of writings, which in this country also frequently dispose men to low spirits, to dram-drinking, and to suicide; he advised Gellert to burn his Calvin, and read some merry obscenities. Gellert was shocked: "Do not disturb my faith, the only consolation of my misery." Lessing wished the physician better luck, turned on his heel with pitying civility, and called no more.

A debating society for the discussion of topics in speculative philosophy had been instituted by Professor Kästner, alike famous for his epigrams and his mathematics; and the more promising and accomplished students were invited to become members. Lessing belonged to this club during two years, and was distinguished by the venturous originality of his opinions, and by the acuteness and multiplicity of his resources for defence. With Zacharia, the elegiac poet, he became acquainted in this



this society; with the two Schlegels, one of whom was afterwards Danish historiographer; and still more intimately with a younger brother of his first preceptor, Christopher Mylius, who did, perhaps, no great honour to the sect of freethinkers, but who espoused their boldest doctrines with a vehemence of eloquence which gave welcome aid in the debate, and which attracted Lessing not only to his formal but to his private society. Mylius was often out of cash, and very shabby; but Lessing would still accompany him in the streets and public walks of the Rosenthal, with an air of satisfaction, and seemed proudest of the friendship of philosophy when in rags. The fashion for infidelity, for it was at this period a fashion in Leipzig, appears to have resulted from the encouragement given at the court of Berlin to Voltaire and other French anti-christians, whose writings then began to make an impression in Germany.

Mylius published a weekly paper called the *Free-thinker*; it neither succeeded nor lived.

Weisse, the dramatist, and children's friend, then a student at Leipzig, but not of the debating club, was also one of Lessing's habitual companions: they partook a kindred passion for the theatre, and in concert translated into German Alexandrines the *Hanibal* of Marivaux. Lessing was as fond of the green room as of the pit. He frequented the actors and actresses, and was in high favour with Madame Neuberin, a fine performer and a fine woman, the then directress of the theatre at Leipzig. He was supposed to influence her taste in the choice of plays, and the costume of decoration, to be a welcome critic at her toilet, and a permitted guest in the *boudoir*. Some of the old actors, Brückner, for instance, recollected to have rehearsed in Lessing's presence, and to have been tutored by him in difficult passages. He read expressively and judiciously, Brückner says, but not with dignity enough for public recitation.

When the three sessions were elapsed, and they terminated in 1749, during which Lessing's father expected that his son should be prepared to take orders, or a medical degree, an explanation and a very natural coolness ensued. Religion he did not believe; medicine he did not like. "It was with difficulty that our economy and privation hoarded enough to supply you thus long: nor should we have been able to accomplish it, without the help of an exhibition, which the city allows to theological students only." "I shall not take orders

and be a hypocrite." "You must then provide for yourself, henceforth." Lessing undertook it.

He now emptied his port-folio of all its entire scraps, chiefly consisting of versified translations made at school, into a periodical publication, which Mylius had undertaken at Leipzig. He altered from the French some theatrical pieces, which were acted with sufficient success in a great degree to supply his wants; he followed Madame Neuberin and her players to Hamburg, launched a weekly publication of his own, the model of his subsequent *Dramaturgy*, which contained critical animadversions on the stage, and also such of his translations from the French drama as were not accepted by the actors. His first original play was entitled the *Young Author*, and was offered with trembling hands to Madame Neuberin's company. She read it with a more partial glance than that of taste and friendship, congratulated her acquaintance with prophetic confidence on the dawn of native German theatric genius, played with all her habitual glow, and snatched from the audience at Hamburg a triumphal reception for the piece. Lessing was happy, crowned by the hand of beauty with the wreath of genius. A few alterations were to be made against the next representation, and the author's name was to be announced in the bills for the night of his benefit.

Just in this interval a letter arrives from Kamenz, that his mother was dying, that she wished to see him, and that she hoped yet to be the mean of reconciling him to the family. Lessing was well aware of the horror with which she regarded his connexion with the players, and of the pain with which she would see it advertised: he ordered the suppression of his name in the bills, and set off in frost and snow by the post-waggon (this is not only a close but a descriptive translation of the German appellation) for Kamenz. The mother's illness had abated, or had been overstated as a pretext for recall. Lessing had suffered from the severe cold of a journey undertaken with such alacrity of piety, and was himself an object of solicitude and pity every way adapted to arouse in his favour the domestic charities. His penitence was presumed, his reception was cordial; interest had been made with the corporation, to prolong his stipend for another year, and the father easily induced his son to go back for one session more to college, previous to any final determination on the choice of a profession.

Lessing returned indeed to Leipzig, but not



not to the sweet fine days of his former joys. Madam Neuberin was become inaccessible, either because she had contracted a more profitable attachment with a gentleman of Obischatz; or, because her natural good sense and feeling led her to assist Lessing's friends in endeavouring to reclaim him to the habits of practical life. A younger actress, named Lorenzin, was the Eucharis who superseded this Calypso. Lessing took an excursion with her to Vienna, under a feigned name. It was whispered that he incurred the mortification of not making any impression as a performer. The exact course of his anonymous tour is unknown; but when his finances and resources were exhausted, he stopped at Berlin, offered his literary talents to the booksellers, and wrote home to state his necessity, which of course was extreme. The following portion of a letter to his father written at this period paints the state of his projects.

"You require me absolutely to come home. You seem to think I wanted at Vienna the place of play-writer to the court. You pretend to know that I am Mylius's journey-man, and earn only rye-bread by scurrility. You tax me with assigning false pretences for coming hither. You ought to know me better than to surmise all this.

"What most surprises me is your recurring to the old reproach about my comedies. I have never promised to read or compose no more: and you are too rational to exact it. You say that at Wittenberg I spent my money in buying plays, and that all my correspondents are merely players. At Vienna, I write to Baron Seiller: he is the director of all the Austrian theatres; but he is a man whose acquaintance is an honour and may be an advantage. At Copenhagen, at Dantzic, I correspond, and am about to write to M. Crebillon, at Paris, whose *Cataline* I have been translating: is it a crime to be known beyond the walls of Kamenz?

"You say that I begin many things and complete nothing. Is this a wonder? *Musa secessum scribentis et otia quarunt*: but *nondum Deus nobis hæc otia fecit*. And yet if I were to recapitulate the different finished things, which in one form or other I have turned to some account, they would not appear so very few: but I will not give you the catalogue, for you would dislike the rest still more than the plays. I wish I had never written any thing but plays, I should now be in better circumstances: those I disposed of at Vienna and at Hanover, answered to me well.

"As to the place in the philological seminary at Göttingen, it would suit me: do not lose sight of it, I beseech you. If you obtain it, I will immediately return home. But if you have no specific prospect for me, it is better I should stay here, where I may get known, noticed, and advanced. It is not a matter of indifference where a man waits.

"Allow me to quote from Plautus the speech of a father who also was not quite satisfied with his son.

*Non optime hæc sunt, neque ego ut  
aquum censeo;  
Verum meliora sunt quam quæ detestima.  
Sed hoc unum consolatur me atque minimum  
meum,  
Quia qui nihil aliud nisi quod sibi soli placeat  
Consult, adversum filium nugas agit;  
Miser ex animo fit, secius nihilo facit,  
Sux senectuti is acriorem hyemem parat, &c.*

"These thoughts are so rational that you cannot but sympathise with them. Why must my dear mother make herself so very uneasy: it ought to be all one to her where I thrive, provided I thrive. How she could fancy that I meant to change my religion at Vienna, I cannot guess: but the very opinion shews to what a pitch your prejudices against me have arisen. But God, I trust, will yet give me opportunities of shewing that I neither want the essentials of religion, nor of filial affection.

Another of his letters throws light on the colour of his pursuits and sentiments.

"I beg you will send hither the manuscripts in my drawer: and not keep back those sheets inscribed Love and Wine. They are chiefly free imitations of Anacreon, and not such as an equitable moralist can blame.

"*Vita verecunda est, Musa jocosa mihi*, was Martial's excuse in a similar case; but those know me little who rank my turn of sentiment along with his: the epithet which your theological severity bestows, is not deserved. What would become of Hagedorn's reputation, if it were?

"In fact, the only cause of their existence, is the desire of trying my hand at all sorts of poetry. Unless one makes many experiments, one cannot ascertain exactly one's natural sphere of action; and one risks by moving in the wrong line to pass for middling, when excellence might have been attained in the right. Seneca advises *Omniæ operam impende, ut te aliquid vitæ notabilem faciat*.

"If the title of the German Molière could justly be given to me, I should have secured an eternal name. To speak out, I heartily covet to deserve it; but I am fully



fully conscious of its compass, and of my impotence. Am I wrong for selecting a line of pursuits, in which few of my countrymen have hitherto excelled? Am I wrong for determining not to leave off producing, until some master-piece of mine shall exist? Your demonstration, that a good play-wright makes but a sorry christian, weighs little with me. A comedy-writer is one who turns vices into ridicule. And has vice claims on our respect, or may not a christian hoot at it and scorn it? What if I were to write a comedy such as you theologians would praise—you think it impossible—not if I were to turn into ridicule the despisers of their profession. Own that this would blunt a little of your sharpness."

Another of his letters concludes thus:

"Shall I never hear the last of my keeping up an acquaintance with my old playfellow, Mylius? Sed facile ex tuis querelis querelas matris agnosco, quæ, licet alias pia et integra, in hunc nimio flagrat odio. Nostra amicitia nihil unquam aliud fuit, adhuc est, et in omne tempus erit quam communicatio studiorum. Hanc culpari potest? Rarus immo nullus mihi cum ipso sermo intercedit de parentibus meis, de officiis quæ ipsis vel præstanda, vel deneganda sint, de cutu Dei, de pietate, de fortuna vel hac vell illa via amplificanda, ut habeas, quem in illo seductorem et ad minus justa instigatorem meum timeas. Cave ne de muliebri odio nimium participes. Sed virum te sapientem scio, justum æquumque: et satis mihi constat, te illud quod scripsisti, amoris in uxorem, amore tuo dignissimam, dedisse. Veniam mihi dabis hæc paucula Latino sermone literis mandasse; sunt enim quæ matrem ad suspicionem nimis offendere possint. Deum tamen obtestor, me illam maximi facere, amare et omni pietate colere."

In October, 1750, Lessing and Mylius undertook a quarterly publication, which was to appear at Sturgard, entitled "Contributions to the History and Improvement of the Theatre." The plan was to include reviews of all the dramatic literature of Europe; to collect notices concerning the more eminent artists and theatres, and to provide original disquisitions on the different branches of dramatic art. Mylius was not the best possible assistant for a work of this kind; nor was the German public so anxious as the Parisian about the amelioration of its spectacles. Four numbers appeared, after which the work was desisted from, probably for want of sale. He also published for the same printer, a collection of his early poems, which were more flat-

teringly received. A proposal was made to him to edit a Latin version of Herbelot's *Bibliothèque Orientale*, which required perpetual amendment; but he wisely declined the undertaking, conscious of a sickness, which would have deserted the task (as he modestly suggested), or too proud to waste on praiseless translation a labour so extensive.

At this period he applied to the Spanish language, expecting from it a mine of plots of plays, which had been little sounded: he notices in his *Dramaturgy* the Virginia of Montiano, and the prefixed Discourse on Spanish Tragedy; but he appears not to have detected ought worthy of transplantation. Mylius joined and rivalled him in the acquirement; but one day, as they were striving to talk Spanish together, a Spaniard, who overheard some words of his native tongue, accosted them, and soon convinced them that they could not understand the idiomatic dialect of the country.

At Berlin, Lessing became acquainted with one Richier, of Louvain, with whom he freely discussed the merits of the French tragedians, and whom he surprized not a little by putting Corneille below Racine, and both below Shakspeare. Richier was occasionally employed by Voltaire as an amanuensis. He spoke of the heterodox, but cultivated taste, of the literary German. Voltaire desired to see him, and received him repeatedly at his table. He wished to induce Lessing to translate for him a *Memoire* concerning his law-suit with the Jew Hirsch. Lessing disliked the cause, and declined the job: he even wrote an epigram on the subject, which came to the ear of Voltaire, and put an end to their intercourse. Lessing observed that Voltaire treated authors as his inferiors, and the great as his equals, which was an inversion of literary honour.

Voltaire's *Siecle de Louis XIV.* was at this period printed at Berlin, and Richier was ordered to collate twenty-four large-paper copies for presents to the royal family: great precautions were taken that the work should not get abroad before these copies were delivered. Lessing called on Richier while he was busy in the selection. A copy, of which some leaf was torn, had been thrown aside, as unfit for presentation. Lessing's curiosity begged to borrow; Richier's good nature granted the loan. A friend of Lessing found him reading, ran off with the first sheet or two, and carried them in triumph to Madame Bentinck, a literary lady of rank. Unluckily she had solicited Voltaire for a peep, and was eager to punish his ingenuity by a



quotation. Voltaire runs indignant to Richier, hears the story, perhaps, unfairly, and dictates to Richier a reproachful note for Lessing, who was out of town, when he received it. The answer has its interest as a specimen of Lessing's French.

"Vous me croyez donc capable, Monsieur, d'un tour des plus traitres; et je vous parais assez méprisable, pour me traiter comme un voleur, qui est hors d'atteinte? On ne lui parle raison que parceque la force n'est pas de mise.

"Voilà l'exemplaire dont il s'agit. Je n'ai jamais eu le dessein de le garder. Je vous l'aurais même renvoyé sans votre lettre qui est la plus singulière du monde. Vous m'y donnez des vues que je n'ai pas. Vous vous imaginez que je m'étais mis à traduire un livre, dont M. Henning a annoncé il y a long temps la traduction comme étant déjà sous presse. Sachez, mon ami, qu'en fait d'occupations littéraires je n'aime pas à me rencontrer avec qui que ce soit. Au reste j'ai la folle envie de bien traduire, et pour bien traduire M. de Voltaire je fais qu'il se faudrait donner au diable. C'est ce que je ne veux pas faire. —C'est un bon mot que je viens de dire: trouvez le admirable, je vous prie, il n'est pas de moi.

"Mais au fait. Vous vous attendez à des excuses; et les voilà. J'ai pris sans votre permission avec moi, ce que vous ne m'aviez prêté qu'en cachette. J'ai abusé de votre confiance, j'en conviens; mais est ce ma faute si contre ma curiosité ma bonne foi n'a pas été la plus forte? En partant de Berlin j'avais encore à lire quatre feuilles. Mettez vous à ma place, avant que de prononcer contre moi. M. de Voltaire pourquoy ne serait il pas un Limiers, ou un autre compilateur, les ouvrages les quels on peut finir partout par ce qu'ils nous ennuient partout.

"Vous dites dans votre lettre, M de Voltaire ne manquera pas de reconnaître ce service qu'il attend de votre probité. Par ma foi voilà autant pour le brodeur. Ce service est si mince, et je m'en glorifierai si peu, que M. de Voltaire sera assez reconnaissant s'il veut bien avoir la bonté de l'oublier. Il vous a fait beaucoup de reproches que vous ne méritez pas. J'en suis au désespoir. Dites lui donc que nous sommes amis, et que ce n'est qu'un excès d'amitié, qui vous a fait faire cette faute, si c'en est une de votre part. Ce sera bien assez pour obtenir le pardon d'un philosophe. Je suis," &c.

Voltaire, however, could not pardon: he dismissed Richier, who passed into the ser-

vice of Prince Henry of Prussia, with the title of librarian, and afterwards of counsellor. Still Richier retained his zealotry for Voltaire, and was very angry with those criticisms of the *Merope*, which were inserted in the *Dramaturgy*, and which may have been embittered by this accident.

The anecdote of the forestalled copy had been talked of at the court of Berlin, and had been described by Voltaire as an attempt to defraud him of the profits of a permitted translation; Lessing's name had suffered with the king, and the hope of obtaining a librarianship, or a professorship, in the Prussian dominions was mortifyingly damped. Lessing, soon after this incident, removed to Wittenberg, where his younger brother was studying theology; probably in order to take an easy degree, and thus to qualify himself (preparation he did not need) for the situation which his father was soliciting for him at Göttingen. He accordingly took a master of arts' degree, but disliked to have it noticed on his letters, or in society, as is customary among the Germans. Some subscription to the articles of religion had apparently been required, and of this condescension he felt ashamed.

His brother was modest to excess, and being called upon to bury a corpse, which was a task alternately imposed on the theological students, was so much intimidated that he could not officiate. The coffin was on its march, the clerk was in waiting with the cassock, and the younger students, whose turns were approaching, had put on black to attend the ceremony, and take their lesson with due solemnity. There was no time for irresolution. Lessing terminated his brother's embarrassment with an—*I'll go.* He endosses the black robe, takes in hand the book, sets agoing "the croak of todes from lonely moores," and completes the whole service with a more than theatric solemnity, and without the slightest explosion of the ridiculous. Fine fun for the students over their punch: Lessing fell in with this too, at least with equal plasticity, and wrote what he called an—*Epigram on my brother's officiating at a funeral: it runs thus:*

A face so sad,  
A voice so bad;  
Sooner than he  
Should bury me;  
I'd rather, I own,  
Let dying alone.

At Wittenberg he translated from the Spanish of Huarte, a medical work, on the



the Estimate of Heads, originally printed in 1566, which seems to have laid the foundation of some recent speculations on craniology. He also began a Latin version of the Messiah of Klopstock, of which the five first books were then nearly published, desirous of stimulating his younger brother to complete a task so adapted to his profession. He undertook corrections and additions to Jöcher's Dictionary of Learned Men; and after he had made some progress, wrote to Jöcher, that he would either transfer to him for a given sum the new materials, or publish them apart in the form of hostile criticisms. The threat availed more than the desire of help, and Jöcher agreed to purchase the manuscript; but the proceeding cannot entirely be acquitted of the charge of literary bullying; it is symptomatic of a degree of poverty, which usually ceases to be nice.

In 1753, Lessing returned to Berlin, and undertook, in the room of Mylius, to lend regular assistance to a political and literary journal printed for Voss. He also published a third and fourth part of his lesser writings, including poems, letters of literary criticism, and disquisitions, called apologies, which defended the dead and attacked the living, with a freedom more favourable to his reputation than to his peace. Several of his comedies were also collected in neat editions, and made an impression so favourable, that his father's hostility to the theatre was sensibly softened: henceforth he inveighed only against the ancient licentious comedy.

A translation of Marigny's History of the Arabs, was executed by Lessing: he condensed the four French volumes into three: he composed a critical preface, signed with fictitious initials, and made preparations for a continuation, which was to chronicle the Arabian dynasties of Spain: but this he never completed.

He translated into German, three letters of the King of Prussia. He edited the works, or at least the better works, of his friend Mylius, who died in London, on the point of embarking for America, whither Haller, and others, had subscribed to transfer him, under pretext of obtaining information concerning objects of natural history; but, as Lessing thought, in order to deprive infidelity of a zealous apostle. In 1754, he printed the two first parts of his Theatrical Library.

At this period, he boiled over with literary projects; offered to edit, with additions, Becker's Enchanted World; to undertake a weekly paper entitled, The

Blind Man; to publish his Port-folio; to collect or compose Short Tales and Romances; to provide Monthly Miscellanies of Miscellaneous Authors, and Miscellaneous Contents; and, in concert with Mendelsöhn, to extract The Best from Bad Books. For this last enterprise, many preparations were made, and the writings of Jordanus Brunus, of Hieronymus Cardanus, and of Thomas Campanella were read and gutted for the purpose. There is no literary activity more useful than that which renders useless the voluminous writers of a former age, by selecting their information, condensing their arguments, and picking out their characteristic passages. *Legimus aliqua ne legantur* was the motto he had chosen from Ambrosius.

Lessing's circumstances were bettered by these efforts, and he invited the brother, with whom he had housed at Wittenberg, to be his guest in Berlin. The father interrupted the visit, lest this son should be detached from the theological profession; but he permitted a younger brother to go, a lad too young for a metropolis, and for the liberal tutorship of philosophy. Pleasure was in Lessing's creed a duty; to be bestowed on one's self, as on every other sentient being, with no other restrictions, than those which nature, fortune, and opinion impose on prudent gratification. But habits of industry are seldom superinduced, without obstinate coercion, where the means of amusing leisure abound.

Lessing's excellence in chess brought him acquainted with Moses \* Mendelsöhn, a Jew of literary eminence; Mendelsöhn introduced him to Nicolai, a printer and bookseller of literary ambition, whose Dissertation on the Templars, and whose Sebaldus† Nothanker have a permanent value. This intelligent trio became very intimate. They sensibly influenced each other's opinions: when together they conversed, when apart they corresponded; and, in concert, they moulded into shape many a fragment of ingenious and of liberal instruction. The estimate of Pope as a metaphysician was one of their earliest joint productions. Mendelsöhn was of the school of Leibnitz, and, like his master, wanted clearness: but the tolerant suavity of his temper, was an idea which remained to be inserted in the mind of Lessing. Nicolai had attended to the materialists;

\* Author of the Phædon, so well Englished by Mr. Cullen; and of some feebler works, Letters on Sentiment, Morning Hours, &c.

† A novel well translated by Mr. Dutton, perhaps,



perhaps, to Spinoza; he exercised the propriety of commercial habits, and the kindness of good-nature and of affluence.

Ramler, the lyric poet, was a frequent guest of Nicolai, and of course, was acquainted with Lessing, who valued high the systematic nicety of his taste and the delicate dexterity of his pen, and often solicited and adopted his minute correc-

tions. Sulzer, a critic of more comprehensive glance, and the author of an admirable Dictionary of the Theory of Fine Art, in like manner became known to the set: Süßmilch too, the statistic, and other writers of distinction. Many good things are recorded of their conversations.

(To be continued.)

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

#### CHEMISTRY.

THE following is a sketch of some analytical experiments made by Mr. DAVY, on a mineral production from Devonshire, consisting principally of alumine and water, an account of which was laid before the Royal Society in February last.

This fossil was found many years ago by Dr. Wavel, in a quarry, near Barnstable; it was first supposed to be a zeolite; but from experiments made by Mr. Stockler, at the desire of Dr. Babington, it was ascertained to be a mineral body containing a considerable proportion of aluminous earth. Having described the *sensible* and *chemical* characters of the fossil, Mr. Davy gives an analysis of eighty grains of it, from which a very minute portion only of permanently elastic fluid was obtained, which proved to be common air. The quantity of clear fluid collected weighed nineteen grains, but the loss indicated was twenty-one grains. The fluid had a faint smell, similar to that of burning peat; it was transparent, and tasted like distilled water; but it slightly reddened litmus paper. It produced no cloudiness in solutions of muriate of barytes, of acetite of lead, of nitrate of silver, or of sulphate of iron.

The fifty-nine grains of solid matter were dissolved in diluted sulphuric acid, which left no residuum, and the solution was mixed with potash, in a sufficient quantity to cause the alumine, at first precipitated, again to dissolve. What remained undissolved by the potash, after being collected and properly washed, was found to weigh a grain and a quarter. It was white, caustic to the taste, and had all the properties of lime.

The solution was mixed with nitric acid, till it became *sour*. Solution of carbonate of ammonia was poured into it till the decomposition ceased. The whole thrown into a filtering apparatus left solid matter;

which, when washed and dried at the heat of ignition, weighed fifty-six grains. They were pure alumine: hence the general result of the experiments indicated for one hundred parts of this specimen:

Of alumine	- - - -	70
Of lime	- - - -	1.4
Of fluid	- - - -	26.2
Loss	- - - -	2.4

Mr. Davy attributes the loss to some fluid remaining in the stone after the process of distillation; for a strong white heat only is sufficient to expel all the matter capable of being volatilized. Fifty grains of a very transparent part of the fossil, by being exposed in a red heat for fifteen minutes, lost thirteen grains; but when they were heated to whiteness, the deficiency amounted to fifteen grains.

No fixed alkali could be obtained from different specimens of the fossils. From thirty grains of it a quarter of a grain of red oxide of iron was left. In all the experiments the water collected had similar properties, but the only test by which the presence of acid matter in it could be detected was litmus paper. This, according to Mr. Davy, is different from all the known mineral acids. From the minuteness of its proportion, he thinks that it is not essential to the composition of the stone, and that the pure matter of the fossil may be considered as a chemical combination of about thirty parts of water and seventy of alumine; and he proposes as a proper name for it, the word *Hydrargillite*, from *ὕδωρ* water and *αργίλλος* clay.

Sir JOSEPH BANKS laid before the Society some experiments on wootz, made at his own desire, by Mr. David Musket; from which it is inferred that the formation of wootz is in consequence of the fusion of a peculiar ore, perhaps calcareous, or rendered highly so by mixture of calcareous earth along with a portion of carbonaceous matter, and that this is performed in a clay or other vessel or crucible, is equally presumable.



presumable, in which the separated metal is allowed to cool; hence the crystallization that occupies the pits and cells found in and upon the under or rounded surface of the wootz cakes.

The want of homogeneity, and solidity in almost every cake of wootz, seems to be the consequence of the want of heat, since the hardest cakes, i. e. those which form the most fusible steel, are always the most solid and homogeneous. On the contrary, those cakes, into which the cutting chissel most easily finds its way, are in general cellular, and abound in veins of malleable iron. "It is probable," says Mr. Mushet, "had the native of Hindostan the means of rendering his cast steel as fluid as water, it would have occurred to him to have run it into moulds, and by this means have acquired an article uniform in its quality, and convenient for those purposes to which it is applied." He then proceeds to account for the appearances that are observable in the cakes sent to market; and he supposes that the division of them by the manufacturer of Hindostan, is merely to facilitate their subsequent application to the purposes of the artist; it may however be intended as a test of the quality of the steel.

As the result of these experiments, it appears that wootz contains a greater proportion of carbonaceous matter, than the common qualities of cast steel in this country, and that some particular cakes approach considerably to the nature of cast iron: this circumstance, added to the imperfect fusion of the substance, will account for its refractory nature, and unhomogeneous texture. But notwithstanding its imperfections, wootz possesses the radical principles of good steel; and the possession of it for the fabrication of steel and bar-iron, might to this country be an object of the highest importance. At present it is a subject of regret, that such a source of wealth cannot be annexed to its capital and talent. If this should become practicable, then our East-India Company might in their own dominions supply their stores with a valuable article, and at an inferior price to any sent from this country.

In an elaborate paper "On the action of Platina and Mercury upon each other," by Mr. CHENEVIX, we have first a full account of the principal experiments made in this country, France and Germany on the supposed new metal called palladium, and then Mr. Chenevix undertakes to prove that platina and mercury act upon each other in such a manner as to disguise the properties of both.

"It occurred to me," says Mr. Chenevix, "that a method of uniting platina and mercury without the intervention of any other metal, or of any substance but the solvents of these metals might be accomplished, as in the case of silver and platina. I therefore poured a solution of nitrate of mercury, which solution being at the minimum of oxidizement, consequently formed an insoluble muriate with muriatic acid, into a solution of muriate of platina. The result was a triple salt of platina and mercury, which when the mercury was completely and totally at the minimum of oxidizement was nearly insoluble. To procure it in this state it is sufficient to put more metallic mercury into dilute nitric acid, than the nitric acid can dissolve, and to boil them together. From this it is evident that to produce the union of platina and mercury, the latter being at its minimum of oxidizement in nitric acid, the addition of green sulphate of iron is superfluous." But if mercury be raised to its maximum of oxidizement in nitric acid, the case is different, for no precipitation occurs till the green sulphate of iron is added. The most advantageous method for precipitating platina and mercury by the green sulphate of iron is this: Mix a solution of platina with a solution of green sulphate of iron, both warm, and add to them a solution of nitrate of mercury at the maximum of oxidizement also, warm, and the precipitation of both metals will be complete. By comparing his experiments made with mercury and platina with those made with silver and platina, Mr. Chenevix found a striking resemblance, which induced him to pursue the analogy, and to examine whether, independently of the action of platina, mercury had not the same property of being precipitated by green sulphate of iron as silver. Nitrate of silver is precipitated by green sulphate of iron, but muriate of silver is not sensibly acted upon by the same reagent; for it appears that the affinity of muriatic acid for oxide of silver, one of the strongest known, is sufficient to counterbalance all the other forces.

We cannot follow Mr. Chenevix in the experiments, on which he lays great stress; but from them he infers that mercury can act upon platina, and confer upon it the property of being precipitated in a metallic state by green sulphate of iron. From two of his experiments he proves that platina can protect a considerable quantity of mercury from the action of the nitric acid: and that mercury can increase the action of nitro-muriatic acid upon platina. From



fix other experiments he infers that mercury can combine with platina in such a manner as not to be separated by the degree of heat necessary to fuse the compound, since after the fusion it retains that property, which is essentially characteristic of the presence of mercury in a solution of platina. Another experiment is mentioned to prove that the action of mercury upon platina is not confined to the metallic state, but that this metal can combine and form an insoluble triple salt with an acid, which produces a very soluble compound with platina alone. The last experiment noticed is intended to shew that platina can retain in solution a certain quantity of mercury, and prevent its reduction by a substance which acts most powerfully to that effect, when platina is not present.

Mr. Chenevix challenges a fair and strict examination of the subject. "The facts," says he "contained in this paper cannot be submitted to too severe a scrutiny, and no judge can be more rigid or more competent than the very person (Dr. Wollaston we presume) who was the first to doubt my former experiments. But it is necessary to be observed by whoever shall think them worth the trouble of verifying, that even these experiments are liable to fail unless proper precautions are used: that I have never operated upon less than one hundred grains; and that the results, which I have stated, however simple they may appear, have been the constant labour of some weeks.

Mr. KNIGHT, in a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, has endeavoured to prove that the sap in trees, in an inspissated state, or some concrete matter deposited by it, exists during the winter in the alburnum or sapwood, and that from this fluid, or substance, dissolved in the ascending aqueous sap is derived the matter which enters into the composition of the new leaves in the spring, and thus furnishes those organs, which were not wanted during the winter, but which are essential to the further progress of vegetation. Hence the superiority of winter-felled wood, which has generally been attributed to the absence of the sap at that season, is owing to the substance that has been added to it instead of taken from it.

Bulbous and tuberous roots are almost wholly generated after the leaves and stems of the plants, to which they belong, have attained their full-growth; hence the produce of meadows is greatly increased when the herbage of the preceding year remained to perform its proper office till the end of the autumn, on ground which had been

mowed early in the summer. On this account Mr. Knight infers that the leaves both of trees and herbaceous plants, are alike employed, during the latter part of summer, in the preparation of matter calculated to afford food to the expanding buds and blossoms of the succeeding spring, and to enter into the composition of new organs of assimilation. In proof of this hypothesis Mr. Knight made many experiments, an account of which he has, by means of this letter, laid before the Royal Society.

The evidence that bulbous and tuberous rooted plants contain matter within themselves is decisive; for they vegetate even in dry rooms, on the approach of spring; and many bulbous rooted plants produce their leaves and flowers with nearly the same vigour by the application of water only, as they do when growing in the best mould. The water probably acts only by dissolving the matter prepared and deposited in the preceding year, and hence the root becomes exhausted and spoiled; and it has been found that the leaves and flowers and roots of such plants afforded no more carbon than exist in bulbous roots of the same weight, the leaves and flowers of which had never expanded.

From experiments made with care, Mr. Knight infers that the reservoir of matter deposited in the alburnum is not wholly exhausted in the succeeding spring, from which circumstance he accounts for the several successions of leaves and buds which trees are capable of producing, when those previously protruded have been destroyed by insects, or other causes; and for the luxuriant shoots, which often spring from the trunks of the trees, whose branches have been long in a state of decay. He thinks that the alburnum remains unemployed in some cases during several successive years, since it is not probable that it can be employed by trees, which, after having been transplanted, produce very few leaves, or by those which produce neither blossoms nor fruit. In the year 1802, Mr. Knight cut off in the winter all the branches of a pear-tree, supposed to be nearly 200 years old, and whose extremities were generally dead; he pared off, at the same time all the lifeless external bark. No marks of vegetation appeared in the following spring; but in July numerous buds penetrated through the bark, and in the autumn every part was covered with shoots about two feet in length. The number of leaves and branches appeared to exceed the whole of those, which the tree had borne the three preceding seasons, which



which could scarcely have been wholly prepared by the scanty vegetation and foliage of the preceding year.

As inferences from his experiments, Mr. Knight concludes that the fluid which enters into and circulates through the leaves of plants, as the blood through the lungs of animals, consists of a mixture of the true sap or blood of the plant, with matter more recently absorbed, and less perfectly assimilated. It is probable that the true sap undergoes a considerable change on its mixture with the ascending aqueous sap; and that the saccharine matter existing in the ascending sap, is not wholly derived from the fluid which had circulated through the leaf in the preceding year, but that it is generated by a process similar to that of the germination of seeds, and

that the same process is always going forward during the spring and summer, as long as the tree continues to generate new organs. But towards the conclusion of summer, the true sap simply accumulates in the alburnum, and thus adds to the specific gravity of winter-felled wood, and increases the quantity of its extractive matter. And he adds "If subsequent experiments prove that the true sap descends through the alburnum," as he suspects to be the case, "it will be easy to point out the cause why trees continue to vegetate after all communication between the leaves and roots, through the bark, has been intercepted; and why some portion of alburnous matter is in the trees generated below incision through the bark."

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.*

*Carolus Linnæus in his Lapland Dress. Hoffman pinxt. H. Kingsbury sculpt. Published Jan. 1, 1805.*

THE very high reputation of this great and original genius must render this a very interesting and popular print; the habit is so peculiar, that it almost becomes grotesque; it, however, effectually separates the portrait from every other engraving ancient or modern; and it is extremely well engraved in the mezzotinto.

*The Earl of Darlington and his Fox-hounds. B. Marshall pinxt. J. Dean sculpt. April 5, 1805.*

Another very singular portrait. The noble Earl is equipped at all points like a huntsman, and it must be admitted that he appears to fill the character with ease and propriety. The hounds are well drawn. The engraving is a mixture of chalk and stroke, and has a strong effect.

*The Beggars. W. Owen, A. pinxt. Charles Turner, sculpt.*

"Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor."

This is copied from an admirable picture in the possession of R. Heathcote, Esq. and published by the engraver. It is finely engraved in mezzotinto, and, though the general effect is somewhat dashing and violent, it comes in the very first class.

*A. Hunter, M.D. Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh. Painted and engraved by J. R. Smith.*

A mezzotinto print in the usual judicious style of this artist.

*Samuel Arbutnot, Esq. Painted, engraved, and published, by J. R. Smith, 5th March, 1805.*

To the portrait from which this is copied, we gave, in a former Retrospect, the praise it merited. In the print, Mr. Smith has manifested a very superior taste and judgment; and it certainly may be classed among the very first and finest mezzotinto portraits that ever was engraved, and it will bear a comparison with any of them.

Messrs. Boydell have just published the Supplementary Number to the large Prints of Shakespeare, which entirely completes that great work. In this Number are contained,

1. *A Midsummer-Night's Dream; painted by Fuseli, and engraved by Ryder.*
2. *The Christening of Queen Elizabeth; painted by Mr. Peters, engraved by Coby.*
3. *Imogen entering the Cave; painted by Mr. Westall, engraved by Gaugain.*
4. *Desdemona in Bed; painted by Mr. Boydell, engraved by Leney.*
5. *Shakespeare nursed by Tragedy and Comedy; painted by Mr. Romney, engraved by B. Smith.*

Besides the above Shakespeare subjects, this Number contains a whole length Portrait

trait of his Majesty, as a Frontispiece to the first volume of the large Prints, painted by Sir W. Beechey, engraved by B. Smith: a whole-length Portrait of her Majesty, as a Frontispiece to the second volume of the large Prints, by the same painter, engraved by Ryder: the Title-pages to both the volumes, from designs in *basso-relievo*, by the Honourable Mrs. Damer, engraved by Leney. It contains also the two following Dedications, a Preface, a Catalogue of the Prints, &c. &c.

*To the King's most Excellent Majesty.*

In presenting this Volume of the Shakespeare Prints to your Majesty, I only fulfil the intentions of my departed relation, Mr. Alderman Boydell, who, in all his arduous endeavours to improve the Fine-Arts in this his native country, always found in your Majesty's goodness a kind and encouraging patronage, that animated him to struggle with all his difficulties. He has taken every opportunity to proclaim with gratitude that patronage with which he was so highly honoured. I therefore flatter myself your Majesty will be graciously pleased to accept this his last labour from the hands of

Your Majesty's dutiful and  
devoted servant,

JOSIAH BOYDELL.

London, March 25, 1805.

*To the King's most Excellent Majesty.*

It was always the ambitious wish of my late departed relation Mr. Alderman Boydell, strongly impressed as he was with your Majesty's goodness to him, to have the honour of laying this Volume of the Shakespeare Prints at your Majesty's feet. He has for that purpose graced the Volume with your Majesty's Portrait.

In executing the wishes of my late respected relative, I hope your Majesty will be graciously pleased to accept the humble duty of

Your Majesty's most devoted subject  
and servant,

JOSIAH BOYDELL.

Mr. Boydell begins the Preface by stating, that, by the death of his much-lamented uncle Mr. Alderman Boydell, it has unfortunately fallen to his lot to give the subscribers of the Shakespeare some account of the rise and progress of that work; which originated in a conversation that took place in the year 1787, as appears by a paper written and printed by Mr. Nicol, giving an account of what he had done for the improvement of printing in this country.

In this paper, which is subjoined, Mr. Nicol says,

"When I first proposed to Messrs. Boydell to publish a national edition of Shakespeare,

ornamented with designs by the first artists of this country, it must be confessed I did not flatter myself with seeing it carried into immediate execution. The idolatry with which I have ever regarded the works of that inspired poet, has often prompted me to make similar propositions. At so early a period of my life as the jubilee at Stratford, the proposal was made to Mr. Garrick, that great histrionic commentator on the author. Why it was then neglected, it is not now easy to say: I attribute it more to the youth and inexperience of the proposer than to any want of propriety in the plan. The event has shewn the proposal was neither improper nor impracticable.

The conversation that led to the present undertaking was entirely accidental. It happened at the table of Mr. Josiah Boydell, at West End, Hampstead, in November 1787. The company consisted of Mr. West, Mr. Romney, and Mr. P. Sandby; Mr. Hayley, Mr. Horle, Mr. Brathwaite, Alderman Boydell, and our host. In such a company it is needless to say that every proposal to celebrate genius or cultivate the fine-arts would be favourably received."

Early in the year 1789 the undertaking was so far advanced, that a great number of the pictures were painted, and a gallery built on the site of Mr. Doddsley's house in Pall Mall to receive them. This is followed by an Address to the public, and a letter to Sir J. W. Anderson, by the late worthy Alderman, in which he states, that the great object of his undertaking was to establish an English School of Historical Painting; and that he believes it will be readily admitted that no subjects are so well calculated for this purpose as the scenes of Shakespeare. That he once flattered himself with being able to have left the pictures and gallery to that generous public who have so long encouraged his undertakings, but the convulsions on the Continent, &c. &c. put it out of his power.

Mr. Boydell concludes the Preface by stating, that this so peculiarly regards the subscribers to the Shakespeare, that some explanation seems necessary. He adds,

"It certainly was the late Alderman's intention, as well as my own, to have presented the Shakespeare Gallery to the public for the improvement of young artists in historical painting; the whole to have been immediately under the patronage of the subscribers to the Shakespeare. But the imperious circumstances of the times, as he has truly stated, rendered his liberal and patriotic purpose abortive.

"Messrs. Boydell and Nicol beg leave to inform the subscribers to the Shakespeare, that the medal which they mean to have the honour



honour of presenting to them, is now finished at the mint of that ingenious and valuable member of society, Mr. Boulton, of Birmingham. It has been somewhat delayed by his great public undertakings in his line; but they flatter themselves that its beauty will make amends for the delay.

“ They intend that the name of each subscriber shall be engraven on the medal presented; and that this may be done with accuracy, they intreat the favour of every subscriber to sign his name with his own hand on a sheet of vellum which will be presented to him for that purpose; or this may be done at No. 90, Cheapside, or No. 58, Pall Mall, where the medal may be seen.

And now this great national work is concluded, they cannot take leave of their subscribers without returning them their most grateful thanks for their long-continued and generous support. They once thought of doing more; as it is, they must content themselves with knowing that they have put it in the power of every subscriber to possess in his own library a monument to the memory of the immortal Shakespeare which has cost them considerably above ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS. The encouragers of this great national undertaking will also have the satisfaction to know that their names will be handed down to posterity as the patrons of native genius, enrolled with their own hands in the same book with the best of Sovereigns, the father of his people, the encourager of all good works. They flatter themselves, that, some hundred years hence, the autographs of all the first men of taste who lived in England at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century, with their Sovereign at their head, will be deemed no small curiosity, especially when this circumstance is celebrated by a medal struck for that especial purpose.

JOSIAH BOYDELL.

March 25, 1805.

With the circumstances that induced the proprietors to dispose of them by lottery, we presume almost all our readers to be acquainted. By this lottery the prize which comprised them became the property of Mr. Tassie, of Leicester-square, and on the 17th, 18th, and 20th of May, 1805, they were sold by Mr. Christie, in separate lots, by which this great collection are scattered like the Sybil's leaves.

The prices at which they were generally sold display a striking contrast to the prices which were paid for painting them, the produce of the sale not amounting to much more than six thousand pounds, though two by Sir Joshua Reynolds fetched more than their original purchase-money. One of them, viz. the admirable picture of *Puck, or Robin Goodfellow*, for which the artist was paid one hundred guineas, was purchased by Samuel Rogers, Esq. for 215l. 5s.; the other, *The Death of Cardinal Beaufort*, for which Messrs. Boydell paid five hundred guineas, was purchased by Lord Egremont for 530l. 5s.

That many valuable pictures did not produce a larger sum than they were sold for, must be attributed to their being so large, and for large pictures the apartments of this country are not generally calculated.

The British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts, which we alluded to in our last Retrospect, is now formed. It is under the patronage of his Majesty; and on the 11th of June, the subscribers of fifty guineas and upwards had a meeting at the Thatched House Tavern, when Lord Dartmouth, who was in the chair, was desired to wait on the Prince of Wales, and request that his Royal Highness will do the Institution the honour of accepting the situation of Vice-President. That the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Lowther, the Right Honourable Charles Long, Sir G. Beaumont, Sir Abraham Hume and Sir Francis Baring, Barts. and W. Smith, Esq. Thomas Hope, Esq. and Thomas Bernard, Esq. be a select Committee to manage the affairs of the Institution, until a Committee of Directors shall be elected. That a moiety of the subscription of fifty guineas or upwards be paid within two months from the 4th of June instant, and the other moiety six months afterwards.—Subscriptions are received at Messrs. Coutts, Downes, Thorntons, G. Slings, Hammersleys, Hoares, Praeds, and Ransoms and Co.

This promises to be a very splendid institution; but we have not room to detail the objects it embraces until next month.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

*As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

## AGRICULTURE.

**THE** Fourth Volume of Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on Subjects relative to the Husbandry and the Improvement of the Country. 4to. with plates. 18s. bds.

## ARCHITECTURE.

Designs for Cottages, Farms, and other rural Buildings; Plans for single and double Cottages, Mills, Stables, Bridges, Alehouses, &c.; also Designs for Entrance Gates and Lodges; with Ground Plans, Estimates, and Descriptions; by Joseph Gandy, Architect. Royal 4to. 2l. 2s.

Picturesque Views of Cottages, with selected Plans, intended as Hints for the Improvement of Village Scenery; with Descriptions and Observations on Materials for Building; by W. Atkinson, Architect. 4to. 1l. 1s.

## FINE ARTS.

An authentic Catalogue of the Collection of Pictures which lately formed the Shakespear Gallery, with the Prices each Picture sold for, and the Names of the Purchasers. 2s. 6d.

A new Edition, with considerable Alterations, Additions, and an Appendix, and an Index by Henry Fuseli, R. A. of Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters. 4to. 1l. 16s.

An illustrative Supplement to Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters; consisting of biographical Sketches, and One Hundred and Thirty-nine Portraits, principally taken from the Anecdotes of Painting, &c.; by the Earl of Orford. 4to. 4l. 10s. bds.

## BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the late Charles Lee Lewis, Comedian, containing Anecdotes, Historical and Biographical of the English, Scottish and Irish Players, during a period of forty years; written by himself, and published by his son John Lee Lewis, Esq. 4 vols. foolscap, 8vo. 18s. boards. Phillips.

Memoirs of C. M. Talleyrand de Perigord, one of Bonaparte's principal Secretaries of State, &c. containing the Particulars of his public and private Life, his Intrigues, &c. By the Author of the Revolutionary Plutarch. 2 vols. 12mo. Embellished with a Portrait and fac similis.

The Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth; by William Roscoe; with Engravings. 4 vols. 4to. 6l. 6s. bds.

## DRAMA.

Family Quarrels, a comic Opera; as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden; written by Thomas Dibdin. 2s. 6d.

## DIVINITY.

Discourses from the short-hand papers of the late Reverend Newcome Cappe, chiefly on devotional subjects, together with memoirs of his life, by Catharine Cappe; with an Appendix containing a sermon preached at his interment by the Rev. William Wood; also, a sermon on occasion of the death of Bt. Cappe, M.D. by the Rev. Charles Well-beloved, together with Memoirs of his life, 8vo 9s. boards.

## EDUCATION.

Outlines of a Plan of Instruction adapted to the varied Purposes of active Life. To which is added, a detailed View of the System of Studies (commercial and professional), moral Management, Discipline, and internal Regulations, adopted in the literary and commercial Seminary, established by the Rev. Samuel Catlow, at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. The third Edition. 8vo. 2s. sewed.

## GARDENING.

Complete Dictionary of practical Gardening; intended to afford a full View of modern Horticulture; by Alexander Macdonald, Gardener. Embellished with Plates, from Paintings after Nature, by Sydenham Edwards. To be completed in 14 Parts, to be published monthly. Part I. 5s plain, 9s. coloured.

## HISTORY.

The Third Volume of the Progresses and public Processions of Queen Elizabeth; interspersed with other Solemnities and remarkable Events. Illustrated with historical Notes; by John Nichol, F. S. A. Edin. &c. 2l. 2s. bds.

The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea; Part II. Containing an Account of the Navigation of the Ancients from the Head of the Red Sea to the Coast of Malabar and Ceylon; with Dissertations; by William Vincent, D. D. 4to. 1l. 5s. bds.

The History of the Manners, landed Property, Government, Literature, Religion, and Language of the Anglo Saxons; by Sharon Turner, F. A. S. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

## LAW.

Principles and Practice of naval and military Courts-Martial; by John McArthur, Esq. The second Edition, with considerable Additions and Improvements. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. bds.

## MEDICAL.

Observations on the simple Dysentery, and its Combinations; containing a Review of the Authors who have written on this Subject, and an Investigation into the Source of Contagion



Contagion in that and some other Diseases; by William Harty, M. B. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Salutary Cautions respecting the Gout; in which the Doctrines maintained in a recent Publication, by Dr. Kinlake, are refuted; by John Hunt, Author of Historical Surgery. 2s. 6d.

Answers to all the Objections hitherto made against the Cow-Pox; by Joseph Adams, M. D. 1s. or 2s. 6d. for a Guinea. The Profits arising from the Sale to be given to the Small-Pox and Inoculation Hospitals.

Tables of the Materia Medica: a systematic Arrangement of all the Articles admitted by the Colleges of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; with a Table of all the secondary Salts employed in Medicine; by Jeremiah Kirby, M. D. 12mo. 4s. bds.

#### MINERALOGY.

Werneria; or, Short Character of Earths; with Notes, according to the Improvements of Klaproth, Vauquelin, and Haüy. 4s.

#### MILITARY.

A Treatise on the Science of Defence for the Sword, Bayonet, and Pike; by Major A. Gordon; elucidated by Plates. With a Copy of a Letter from the late General Burgoyne to General Sir William Pitt. 1l. 1s.

Letters on military Subjects; by the Rev. W. W. Trinder. 1s. 6d.

An Address to Volunteer Corps going on permanent Duty; being Directions preparatory to marching, and whilst on Duty; with Copies of the several Orders from the Secretary of State, &c. respecting that Duty; by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon. 2s. 6d.

#### MISCELLANIES.

A faithful Account of the present State of France, and of the French People; containing Authentic Particulars and Anecdotes of the Government, the Military, the Laws, Amusements, Dress, the late Coronation Trade, the War with England; of the English in France, &c. &c. By an English Gentleman, who escaped from France in the month of May. 3s. 6d. Phillips.

Canterbury Tales; Vol. V. By Harriet Lee. 8s. bds.

A Reply to Melancthon's Letter to Dr. Troy, Titular Archbishop of Dublin; by the Rev. Lewis Roberts. 2s.

The Triflers; consisting of Essays, Anecdotes, &c. To which are added, the Rout, and the Farmer's Son; by the late Rev. Richard Graves, Author of the Spiritual Quixote, &c. Printed for the Author's Executrix. 12mo. 4s. bds.

Defence of the Hon. A. Cochrane Johnstone; including a View of his Trial, with the Sentence; and with a relative Series of interesting Letters. To which is prefixed, a Letter to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, on the present Administration of military Law, &c. 8vo. 5s.

The Miniature; a periodical Paper, by Gentlemen at Eton College. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

A World without Souls. 2s. 6d.

The East India Directory, corrected to the 14th May, 1805. 5s. 6d. stitched.

The Archives of Philosophical Knowledge: to consist of Translations or Extracts from foreign Memoirs and larger Works, in the experimental, mechanical, and physical Sciences, in order to enable the British Philosopher, Manufacturer, and Artisan, to obtain an early Knowledge of the Improvements making in the Arts and Sciences in other Countries; by B. Lambert. No. I. (To be continued monthly.) 2s. 6d.

The whole of the intercepted Dispatches from the Marquis Wellesley to the Court of Directors; translated into English, from the *Moniteurs*. Also private Letters from various Persons in India to their Friends in Britain. 5s.

A Retrospect of philosophical, mechanical, chemical, and agricultural Discoveries; being an Abridgement of the periodical and other Publications, English and Foreign, relative to Arts, Chemistry, Manufactures, Agriculture, and natural Philosophy. With occasional Remarks. No. I. (To be continued every three Months.) 3s. 6d.

An Analytical Inquiry in the Principles of Taste; by Richard Payne Knight. 8s. 6d. boards.

Light Reading for Leisure Hours; an Attempt to explain the various Sources of rational Pleasure, the fine Arts, Poetry, Painting, Music, &c.; with Memoirs, Anecdotes, &c. 6s. bds.

An Introduction to the fourth Volume of the *Munimenta Antiqua*; by Edward King, Esq. 5s.

#### NOVELS.

Memoirs of a Picture; in which a great Variety of original Characters are faithfully painted from real Life; including a genuine biographical Sketch of that celebrated English Artist Mr. G. Morland, and a brief Description of his best Works; by W. Collins. 3 vols. 15s. bds.

The Nun of the Desert. 2 vols. 9s. sewed.

The Nun and her Daughter. 4 vols. 18s. sewed.

The Two Pilgrims. 2 vols. 7s. sewed.

The Homicide. 2 vols. 9s. sewed.

Scenes of Life; by T. Harral. 3 vols. 10s. 6d. bds.

Second Love; or, The Way to be happy; by Mrs. Norris. 2 vols. 8s. bds.

The Friar's Tale; or, Memoirs of the Chevalier Orfino; by L. A. Conolly, A. B. 2 vols. 7s. sewed.

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Ballads founded on original and curious Anecdotes relating to the instinct and sagacity of Animals, and calculated to excite Sentiments of regard towards the Brute Creation. By William Hayley, Esq. Embellished with Copper-plates. Small 8vo. 6s. boards.

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eleventh Century; from the more ancient Icelandic Collection called the Edda; imitated by the Rev. James Beresford. 8vo. 3s. 6d. bds.

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Valla Crucis Abbey; or, the Union of the Vale.

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#### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An Attempt to rectify the public Affairs of the United Kingdom and Empire, and promote their private Prosperity; with a Proposal for making an immediate, advantageous, and durable Peace; by the Author of the Income or Property Tax. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s. bds.

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A full and detailed Report of the Debates in both Houses of Parliament, upon the Roman Catholic Petition, from the 25th of March to the 25th of May, when it was finally rejected. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

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The Speech delivered by Lord Viscount Melville, in Answer to Lord Darnley's Motion respecting the State of the Navy; with an Appendix of official Documents. 3s. 6d.

The Speech of Dr. Duigenan, in Support of our Constitution, upon the Subject of the Roman Catholic Claims. 1s. 6d.

An Inquiry into the System of national Defence in Great Britain; by John Macdearmid, Esq. The Object of this Work is to consider the Influence of the present System on the general Prosperity of the Nation, as well as the Improvement which it may be expedient to introduce into that System. 2 vols. 8vo.

The Speech of Lord Hawkesbury, May 10, 1805, on the Catholic Claims. 1s. 6d.

The Report of the Debate, at full Length, on the Motion for the Impeachment of Lord Viscount Melville.

The Speech of Lord Viscount Melville in the House of Commons June 11, 1805.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

African Memoranda, relative to an Attempt to establish a British Settlement on the Island of Balama, on the western coast of Africa, in the Year 1792; with a brief No-

tice of the neighbouring Tribes, Soil, &c. And Observations on the Facility of colonizing that Part of Africa, with a View to Cultivation, and as the Means of abolishing African Slavery; by Captain Philip Beaver, R. N. 4to.

The third Volume of the History of ancient Cornwall, with Views and other Prints. 1l. 1s.

An historical Account and Description of the Royal Hospital, and of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea; to which is prefixed, an Account of King James's College, at Chelsea; with Engravings. 3s. 6d. bds.

The Statistical Observer's Pocket Companion; being a systematical Set of Queries, calculated to assist Travellers, and all inquisitive Men at large, in their Researches about the State of Nations; by Julia Duchess of Gouvaine. 18mo. 2s. 6d. sewed.

The Remainder of the first Volume of the History of Devonshire, with a Map of the County, and Views. 1l. 1s.

Descriptive Excursions through South Wales and Monmouthshire, in the Year 1804, and four preceding Summers; by F. Donovan, F. L. S. 2 vols. 8vo. Embellished with Plates. 2l. 2s. bds.

#### TRAVELS.

A Northern Survey, or Travels round the Baltic, through Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Part of Poland, and Prussia, in the Year 1804; by John Carr, Esq. Embellished with Engravings by Medland. 4to. 2l. 2s. bds. Phillips.

A Tour in America in 1798-9, and 1800, exhibiting Sketches of Society and Manners, and a particular Account of the American System of Agriculture; by Richard Parkinson. 2 vols. 8vo. 15s. bds.

An Excursion to the Highlands of Scotland and the English Lakes; with Recollections, Descriptions, and References to historical Facts; by Joseph Mawman. 8vo. With Plates. 9s. bds.

#### THEOLOGY.

A Treatise upon Tithes; containing an Estimate of every titheable Article; with the various Modes of compounding for the same; by the Rev. James Bearlock. 2s. 6d.

The Scriptural Analogy and Concord of St. Paul and St. James, on Christian Faith; a Sermon preached May 9, 1805, at Reading, at the Visitation of the Arch Deacon of Berks; by Arthur Onslow, D. D. 8vo.

A Memorial for Children; being an Account of the Conversion, Experience, and happy Deaths of eighteen Children; designed as a Continuation of Janeway's Token; by George Hendley. 8vo.

Discourses on Prophecy: on the Millennium; the Fall of Babylon; and on the second Vial now poured out on the Sea; by William Ward, A. M. 1s.

The Victory of Truth; or, Goliath slain with his own Sword; by T. Parrish. 1s.

ERRATUM in our last, page 426, col. 1:—For *controvertible*, read *convertible*.

VARIETIES.



# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

June 21, 1805.

**WILLIAM GODWIN**, author of the *Life of Geoffroy Chaucer*, the first English poet, and of other works, wishes to give this public notice, that he has undertaken to compile a work, to be intitled *The HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the earliest Records of Events in this Island to the Revolution in 1688*, to be written on a scale not smaller than that of the *History of England*, during the same period, by *Hume*. He therefore invites all persons who may possess rare books, manuscripts, or documents of any kind, calculated to illustrate the annals of this country, to favour him with the inspection and use of them. He pledges himself to a just and punctual conduct respecting the articles which may be intrusted to him, and will thankfully acknowledge the facilities which may be afforded to his pursuit.—He would not have undertaken such a work, were he not animated with the ardent hope, by study and diligence, to throw new light upon our annals; and it will be the first object of his vigilance to divest himself of such partialities and prepossessions as might lead him in any degree to distort or misrepresent any transaction or character of which he shall have occasion to treat. Communications may be addressed to the care of *Mr. RICHARD PHILLIPS*, No. 6, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

The second volume of the *Ætæa Historiæ*, by *J. H. TOOKER, Esq.* is gone to press: It will make its appearance early in the next winter.

*KOTZEBUE* has favoured the world with an *Account of his Travels in Italy* during the latter part of the last year and the beginning of the present. The work has had a prodigious run in Germany, as indeed have all the works of this popular

writer. A Translation will appear in London early in July, the success of which, judging from the interesting character and situation of Italy, will, it may be supposed, not be inferior to the Translations of the late *Travels of the same author in Siberia and France*.

*Dr. WILSON*, minister of Falkirk, will shortly publish a new *History of Egypt*.

*Miss ANN PLUMPTREE* has in the press a *Narrative of Three Years Residence in France*, in which she will introduce a variety of anecdotes respecting the French Revolution.

An English Gentleman, who escaped from France in the month of May, intends to give to the world a *Faithful Account of the Present State of that Country and of the French People, under the Despotism of Bonaparte*. This work is to contain authentic particulars and anecdotes of the Government, the military, the police, the laws, the public amusements of Paris, the manners, dress, and domestic society, the late Coronation, the Pope and religion, the legion of honour, trade and manufactures, the war with England, the English in France, the Bourbons, the price of the necessaries of life, &c. &c. &c.

The last month has been rendered remarkable by the commencement of no less than THREE grand Institutions in the British Metropolis; two applicable to the purposes of general knowledge, and one devoted solely to the fine-arts.

The FIRST to be called *THE LONDON INSTITUTION*, comprises three distinct objects:—1. A library, to contain every work of intrinsic value.—2. Reading-rooms for the daily papers, periodical publications, interesting pamphlets, and foreign journals.—3. A lecture-room, with apparatus and conveniences for various courses of lectures and experiments. The subscriptions are very liberal, and already amount to above sixty thousand pounds. It has been agreed to apply to his Majesty for a charter, and a committee of twenty-one persons has been appointed to prepare and digest a plan of the establishment.

The SECOND, called *THE GENERAL INSTITUTION*, and intended to have its meeting

meeting in the centre of the town, between the Royal Institution in the west, and the London Institution in the east, is intended to comprize a library of general reference, and a reading room for the foreign and domestic journals, newspapers, &c. &c.

The **THIRD**, for which also a very large sum has been subscribed, is intended solely to promote the study of the fine arts; and for this purpose a gallery is to be built, and pictures bought for its decoration.

The adoption of these spirited plans is honourable to the metropolis, and we have no doubt but they will be carried into execution with a degree of spirit worthy of the national character, and the enlightened period which has given them birth. Foreigners should view these institutions, not as the glittering appendages of despotism, calculated to hide political deformity, as in France, but as the voluntary acts of a free people, who value science for its own sake, and who contribute to its promotion not from motives of ostentation, but for their own personal satisfaction and improvement.

A Treatise on the Anatomy of the Human Ear, by Mr. J. C. SAUNDERS, demonstrator of practical anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, and surgeon of the London Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye and the Ear, will shortly make its appearance. It will be illustrated by a series of engravings, which represent the organ precisely of its natural size. The engravings will be executed in the best style, and will be made from drawings taken by an excellent artist from dissections of the recent ear. The engravings will shew in succession the different parts exactly in their natural position, and, taken together, will form a complete demonstration of this complicated organ.

A Treatise will appear in a few days on the Process employed by Nature in Suppressing the Hemorrhage from divided and punctured Arteries; and on the Use of the Ligature; concluding with Observations on Secondary Hemorrhage; the whole deduced from an extensive series of experiments, and illustrated with fifteen plates; by Dr. JONES, of Barbadoes.

Mr. ALLNUTT, of Henley-on-Thames, has invented a mode of printing plans of estates with moveable types, uniting correctness, neatness, and cheapness, in a degree which renders it worthy of the patronage of auctioneers, surveyors, &c. &c.

Miss SYDNEY OWENSON, of Sligo, has just completed a novel under the title of the Novice of St. Benedict, of which her friends form sanguine expectations.

A novel may soon be expected from the pen of Mrs. TEMPLE, a lady to whom the public are already under obligations for several esteemed works.

An Abridgment of Mr. ROSCOE's Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth is announced at Liverpool.

Mr. BUCK, author of the Theological Dictionary, has in the press a Treatise on Religious Experience, in which its nature, evidences, and advantages, are considered.

Mr. DAVID BOOTH, of Newburgh, in the county of Fife, has published Propositions for an Analytical Dictionary of the English Language, in two octavo volumes. All the compound words (in which class the author includes almost every word of more than one syllable), are to be arranged under the respective roots from which they are derived. The original idea annexed to each root is to be investigated, and an account given of its secondary powers, as acquired from custom and from metaphor. The various inseparable prepositions and terminations of the language are considered as distinct words, and explained in an Introduction, which is now in the press.

The Rev. THEOPHILUS BROWN, late of the university of Cambridge, will publish, in a few weeks, Plain and useful Lessons from the Books of the Old and New Testament, according to the most approved modern Versions, with explanatory Notes.

It is intended shortly to publish, by subscription, Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham, Member of the Council of State for the Commonwealth, one of the Judges of Charles I. with original Anecdotes of many of the most distinguished of his Contemporaries; and a summary Review of Public Affairs. Written by his Widow LUCY, Daughter of Sir ALLEN APSLEY, Lieutenant of the Tower, &c. To be printed from the original MS. in possession of a branch of Colonel Hutchinson's family, and embellished with engravings of portraits, &c.

Mr. JOHN TURNER, of the Middle Temple, is preparing a new work on Conveyancing. It will consist of modern precedents, and an Introduction on the language and structure of conveyances.

A new



A new edition of Mr. **JOHNES's** Translation of Froissart is printing in octavo, a portion of which will be published in the course of the summer.

Dr. **S. H. JACKSON** has in the press *An Inquiry into the Nature of the Disease which so lately prevailed at Gibraltar, with Remarks on epidemic Fevers in general.*

Dr. **HARTY** will publish, in the course of the present month, a work entitled, *Observations on the simple Dysentery and its Combinations*; containing a review of the most celebrated authors who have written on that subject, and likewise an investigation into the source of contagion in that and some other diseases.

A translation of **WILDENOW's** Principles of Botany and vegetable Physiology is in the press.

A new edition of the whole works of **Archbishop LEIGHTON**, in six volumes octavo, will be speedily published.

The Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor have in the press their *Twenty-sixth Report*, which is expected to contain some very interesting articles.

Messrs. **STORER** and **GREIG** will shortly publish a work entitled **BLOOMFIELD** illustrated; including all the local scenery noticed in the poems of that author, accompanied with Descriptions, and Anecdotes written by Mr. **BLOOMFIELD**.

The late Dr. **GARNETT's** *Zoonomia*, or popular Lectures on the Laws of organic Life in Health and Diseases; is in the course of delivery to the subscribers.

The Rev. **J. EVANS**, well known to the public by his numerous publications for youth, is preparing a new edition of his *Juvenile Tourist through Great Britain*.

A second Edition of **THOMSON's** *Seasons*, with the useful accompaniment of notes and head-lines, by the same gentleman, is likewise in the press.

A new edition of the works of that celebrated American patriot, Dr. **FRANKLIN**, consisting of his Life, by himself, together with his philosophical and other papers, will shortly be published, in periodical numbers, forming, when complete, two handsome volumes in octavo.

Mr. **BIGLAND**, who has announced a *Collection of Essays* to be published by subscription, is likewise engaged in preparing for the press a new edition of his much-admired *Letters on History*.

Mr. **MARSHALL**, in a new edition, now in the press, of his valuable book on

the Rural Economy of the West of England, will introduce some observations on the Blight or Mildew of Wheat:—

“The cause of the disease, says Mr. Marshall, in the country in which I had the best opportunity of observing it (Caermarthenshire in 1804), appeared, very evidently, to proceed from some cold rains, which fell about the middle of August. Before that time, wheat-crops in general looked healthy, and were beginning to change to a bright color. But presently after a few cold wet days, the malady became obvious to the naked eye. The straw lost its smooth, varnished surface; being occupied by innumerable specks; which changed, in a few days, in less than a week, to a dark or blackish color; giving the straw a dusky appearance. A gentleman of Caermarthenshire, who is attentive to agricultural concerns, is of opinion, that this destructive disease may be prevented, by sowing old seed; namely, wheat of the preceding year's growth, instead of new wheat; agreeably to the practice of the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire. I am much inclined to think, that, by sowing early, agreeably to that practice (see Gloucestershire, II. 51), this fatal disease might frequently be avoided; early ripe crops being, from all the observations that I have hitherto made, the least subject to its baleful effect. Corn which ripens under the hot summer sun of July is not so liable to cold chilling rains, as that which remains unripened, until the sun begins to lose its power, and the nights to encrease in length and coolness. A certain preventive of this disaster would be a discovery worth millions to the country. Until this be made, let the grower of wheat, not only endeavour to sow early; but let him look narrowly to his crop, during the critical time of the filling of the grain; and whenever he may perceive it to be smitten with the disease, let him lose no time in cutting it: suffering it to lie on the stubble, until the straw be firm and crisp enough, to be set up in sheaves, without adhering in the binding places.—allowing it to remain in the field, until the grain shall have received the nutriment which the straw may be able to impart. Where wheat has been grown on “lammas land,” and the ground obliged to be cleared by the first of August, crops have been known to be cut, “as green as grass,” and to be carried off and spread upon grass land, to dry. Yet the grain has been found to mature; and always to afford a fine-skinned beautiful sample. Raygrass that is cut, even while in blossom, is well known to mature its seeds, with the sap that is lodged in the stems. Hence, there is nothing to fear, from cutting wheat or other corn, before the straw be ripe. That the operation of this disease is carried on by the fungus tribe, evidently appears, from the ingenious and persevering labors of botanists. But fungi, it is equally evident, are an effect, not the cause of the disease. They are the vermin of the more perfect vegetables; and fasten on them, whether in a dead, or in diseased, state; but seldom, I believe, while they are in full health and

and vigor. Their minute and volatile seeds may be said to be every where present,—ready to produce their kind wherever they may find a genial matrix. Such, at least, appears to be the nature of the fungus, or fungi, of wheat; for it may be liable to the attack of more than one species. In a dry warm summer, which is well known to be favorable to the health, vigor, and productiveness of the wheat crop, the seeds of fungi are harmless, so long as the fine weather continues. On the contrary, in a cold wet season, which gives languor and weakness to the wheat plants, few crops escape, entirely, their destructive effects. A standing crop not unfrequently escapes, while plots that are lodged in the same field, especially in pits and hollow places, become liable to their attack. And, by the facts above stated, we plainly see, that even strong healthy crops may, in a few days, or perhaps in a few hours, be rendered liable to be assailed;—not progressively, as by an infectious disease; but, at once, as by a blast or blight. In the state of the atmosphere we are to look for the cause of the disease, in a standing crop: and nothing is so likely to bring on the fatal predisposition of the plants as a succession of cold rains, while the grain is forming. The coolness necessarily gives a check to the rich saccharine juices which are then rising towards the ear; and the moisture may, at the same time, assist the seeds of the fungi to germinate and take root. Thus reason and facts concur in pointing out the cause, and the operation, of the disease. The natural event is too well known: and it is the business of art to endeavor to prevent it. If, by cutting down the crop, as soon as it is found to be diseased, the operation can be stopped,—as experience, in different instances, has shown that it may,—the remedy is easy. A probable mean of prevention is that of inducing early ripeness (for reasons above offered); either by sowing early; or by forcing manures; or by selecting and establishing early varieties—of wheat most especially;—as early varieties of peas, and other esculent plants, are raised by gardeners:—a work which only requires ordinary attention; and which, it is hoped, will, without delay, be set about and encouraged, by every attentive grower of wheat, and every promoter of rural improvements, in the united kingdom.

According to Mr. BRÆNDE's view of the theory of respiration, the blood is propelled, by the contraction of the heart, into the pulmonary artery, which, by its numerous ramifications, conveys the blood into the small branches of the air cells of the lungs, which are of so fine a texture as to admit the absorption of a portion of air. The blood, having undergone this alteration, is returned into the heart by the pulmonary veins, from whence it is circulated over the whole body. During the circulation, the air which has been absorbed undergoes a gradual decomposition; carbonic acid and water are formed, which, together with a portion of azote, are returned by the

veins, and thrown out as the blood passes through the lungs. A fresh portion of air is at the same time absorbed, and the above changes repeated.

The following is said to be a good method of preserving hops for the purpose of brewing: Distil a quantity of hops with water; separate the essential oil from the distilled water, press the hops, boil them again, and evaporate to the consistence of extract, adding to them the distilled water. When they are to be used pound the essential oil with a small quantity of sugar, and dissolve it together with the extract in the wort.

Mr. CRABB, in Bremen, is engaged in a new Critical Grammatical Dictionary of the German and English languages, the object of which is to define and elucidate, by example, the various acceptations of all words in the two languages, as a more accurate guide for the choice of proper expressions in translating.

The progress that has already been made in the establishment of seminaries for education throughout Russia, in the few years of the present emperor's reign, may be judged of by the last report to the minister of public instruction. From this it appears that the schools amount to four hundred and ninety-four, the teachers in these to one thousand four hundred and twenty-five, and the pupils to thirty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-four. The maintenance of these seminaries costs annually about 1,727,732 rubles or 215,956l. sterling. These seminaries are exclusive of various civil and military academies, as well as of all seminaries for the education of females. A variety of institutions of a similar sort are at present establishing in the various provinces.

The sums disbursed in the year 1804, from the royal treasury of Russia, for the support of places of public instruction amounted to 268,650l. besides 8,363l. sterling, given by government to establish an university at Charkow. Private individuals emulate the government in their benefactions for the promotion of public instruction. Counsellor SUDIENKOW has given 40,000 rubles for the erection of schools in Little Russia. The nobility of Podolia have contributed 65,000 rubles to found a military school in that province. A number of similar donations, for the same purpose have been made in various parts of the empire.

The government of Bavaria is making great exertions to accelerate the improvement of that Electorate, and is expending large sums in various ways for this purpose.

Foreign



Foreigners, eminent for their skill, either in the useful or ornamental arts, are invited by rewards to reside in that country. A new academy of sciences has been founded at Munich under the direction of Count RUMFORD, who has been named its president. To this SOMMERING and other men of learning have been already appointed with handsome salaries. A large observatory has been built, and furnished with whatever may be accounted necessary to render it complete.

The architect SCHAFER, of Dresden, who lately distinguished himself by the erection of a handsome monument to Luther, has been appointed professor of architecture at Dosseldorf.

M. BAUER, a mechanic, who has distinguished himself by the invention of an excellent malt and flour mill has received from the Elector of Bavaria a handsome donation, accompanied by an order to make another mill of the same construction at the Elector's expence, to be erected at Weihenstephen in his dominions.

The Teylerian Society has decreed the gold medal to JACOB HAAFNER of Amsterdam, for his prize-essay on the following subject:—"What has been the influence of missions in diffusing Christianity, during the two last centuries, and what may be expected from the Missionary Societies now existing."

Mr. JEFFERSON, the president of the United States of America, has set on foot a journey, the object of which is to explore the river Missouri, as far as its source; then to visit the nearest river situated to the West, and to descend thence to the Pacific Ocean; to examine the natural history of the regions through which the travellers pass, and to ascertain an exact geography of that interesting channel of communication across the continent. The present expedition is undertaken by twelve persons, who will probably return towards the end of the present year. This truly patriotic President hopes to be able in the course of the next summer to send other travellers towards the principal branches of the Mississippi and the Missouri, the Red River to Arcansa, Padouas, and the river Mississippi itself. The objects of these expeditions will be the same as those of the present, and will require about two years to accomplish them in. Several of these rivers extend to one thousand, or one thousand two hundred, miles inland, reckoning from their sources, and into regions never visited by white men.

M. PROUST, professor of chemistry at Madrid, on transmitting to M. LASTERIE

a memoir relative to the experiments which he has been making on the fruit of the carob tree, informs him that he has found in Spain the earth of which floating bricks are made. He intends to publish the result of his experiments.

M. MARECHAUX has invented a new and very sensible electrometer, which he calls a micro-electrometer. It consists of a glass cylinder, about an inch and a half in diameter, and five or six inches high; in this a piece of leaf-silver is suspended from a small pair of nippers, capable of being lowered or elevated. The piece that carries the nippers may likewise be moved horizontally, so that the leaf may be moved nearer to or further from a sphere of copper, which is one of the poles of the instrument. If a slender glass tube be rubbed but twice, and brought within several inches of its summit, it passes through the whole extent of its scale. On account of its great sensibility, and because only very weak degrees of electricity can be measured by it, the inventor calls it a micro-electrometer.

The following is a new and economical method invented by M. GOETTLING for separating copper from silver. Having ascertained the proportion of silver in the alloy: take one part of sulphuric acid for every part of silver, and for every part of copper, three parts and three-fifths of a part of the same acid. Dilute the acid with half its weight of water, and pour into a matrafs on the alloy reduced to very small pieces. The matrafs is then to be placed in a sand heat, and the acid brought to a state of ebullition. In two or three hours, the alloy is converted into a sulphate; while it is still hot, add six or eight times its weight of boiling water. The sulphate of copper will be dissolved, and great part of the sulphate of silver will be precipitated.

Dr. RICHTER, of Berlin, has discovered a new metal which is subject to magnetic attraction. As it generally accompanies Nickel, and is similar to it in appearance, he has given it the name of Nicolan.

M. BROTERO, professor of botany, at the university of Coimbra, has published a "*Flora Lusitanica*," in 2 vols. 8vo. This work is the fruit of seventeen years labour and travelling in every part of Portugal. The same author is publishing a work in numbers, under the title of "*Phytographia Lusitanica Selectior*." The first number contains descriptions of more than thirty vegetables, many of them imperfectly known, or non-descripts.

The excavations begun in Sicily, under



the direction of LANDOLINI, have already procured a statue of Venus, and other antiquities.

A variety of valuable antiquities have been discovered in Thessaly, under some ruins. Among them are the busts of Aristotle and Anacreon, a large statue of Ceres, with a coin of Lyfimachus and some remarkable pillars. A Greek MS. containing a commentary of Nicephorus on the ancients, and the ancient Greek church was discovered at the same time.

The Assessor SCHOLZ, of Haynau, in Silesia, has in his possession a water animal, half toad, and half fish, which was taken out of a well at Muchelsdorf. It has a grisly head, a flat, broad, smooth belly, projecting sides, and hind legs like a toad; the back, in colour and shape, resembles a gudgeon, and its tail and size exactly correspond with that fish. The lower part is much shortened, and has no fins: the mouth resembles that of a fish more than of a toad. It is preserved in spirits at Haynau.

The learned Mr. GIESECKE, member of the Prussian board of mines, intends, by desire of the Danish government to undertake a voyage to Greenland, where he will remain a year for the purpose of examining the country in a geognostical and mineralogical point of view.

Another building has been dug out from the lava which buried the city of Pompeii in the year of Christ 79. In it some articles in a good state of preservation, such as vases, coins, musical instruments, a beautiful bronze statue, representing Hercules killing the hind, which he had overtaken on Mount Mænalus, and several paintings in fresco, have been found.

At the town of Fiesole, near Florence, a beautiful amphitheatre has been discovered, and the greatest part of it cleared from the rubbish. It is supposed that it would contain at least thirty thousand persons.

The following extract of a letter from Petersburg, relative to the Russian embassy to China, has been published in a foreign journal: "Count Potocki, known by his historical labours, is at the head of the embassy; and is accompanied, as zoologist, or naturalist, by Adams, who had before travelled with Count Muffin-Puschkin to Mount Caucasus; as botanist, physician and entomologist, by Redowsky, formerly botanist to Count Alexis Razumofsky; by Pansner as mineralogist and geologist; by Schubert, as astronomer, and by Klaproth Junior, as philologist. The literati with their assistants, painters, artists, artificers, and a detachment of fifty men as a guard, set out this day, the 14th of May; but the ambassador himself will not set out till some time after. Their route lies through Moscow, Nischny-Novgorod, Kasan, Ekatarinenburg, to the south of Tobolsk, to Omsk, Kolywan, Irkutsk, as far as Kyachta, the Russian Staple on the border of Chinese Tartary. Here they are to wait for the ambassador and the Chinese Ta-dschins, who are to escort the Russian embassy, now consisting of more than one hundred men, through the desert of Yobi and Kellow Mongolia. It is to be wished that the researches of these naturalists, from whose zeal and knowledge much may be expected, should be the less limited during their progress through the country of the Mongols and the desert, as on the other side of the wall the jealousy of the Chinese will throw but too many obstacles in their way. May the sciences derive as much advantage from this expedition, as they have from other Missions of the Russian government! I write this on the day when the worthy literati depart, and every one of your readers will join me in my hearty wish, that they may return safe, and loaded with the most precious literary spoil!"

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## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

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*Introduction to the Art of Sol-fa-ing and Singing; wherein the chief Requisites for a good Singer are clearly illustrated by concise Instructions and easy Examples, according to the modern Italian Style. Composed, and dedicated to Mrs. Billington, by J. Fouffs. 10s. 6d.*

THE first part of this *Treatise* (for a treatise it may certainly be denominated) regards *intonation*, and contains

twelve exercises on the *scale*, ascending and descending. The second part explains the nature of musical *time*, which is exemplified by various and useful examples. Of the third part *execution* is the subject, with its attendant *graces*, divisions, and *cadenzas*: all which is prefaced, and greatly recommended, by a cursory review of the elements of music, as far as they



they respect vocal performance. We have carefully examined this didactic publication, and feel ourselves authorized to give it a highly respectable character.— The several parts of which it consists are well digested and judiciously arranged, while the fund of practical information is as considerable as useful. We agree with Mr. Jousse as to the efficacy of *sol-fa-ing* as used in the *conservatorios* of Italy. We also think with him, that the practice of instrumental music is indispensable to the correct formation of the ear. Indeed, most of the remarks in the preface to this work are too just and too intelligent not to be recommended to the serious consideration of the vocal student, who, after a sedulous attention to the whole of this work, cannot but find himself much indebted to Mr. Jousse's ingenious labours.

*Air, with Variations for the Piano-Forte, composed by L. Von Beethoven. 2s. 6d.*

The air here adapted for the piano-forte is that of "The Manly Heart," by Mozart, to which Mr. Beethoven has added accompaniments for the violin and violoncello, highly calculated to improve the general effect of his excellent variations. We find in this production much of the man of taste, as well as of the real master; and think that those practitioners who have already subdued the principal difficulties in execution, will derive both pleasure and profit from their performance.

*Six Canzonets, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte or Harp; composed, and dedicated to the Right Hon. Lady Glenbervie, by John Ross, Esq. of Aberdeen. 8s.*

We find in the melody of these canzonets much taste and sweetness of fancy, while the accompaniment is adjusted with judgment, and bespeaks no inconsiderable knowledge in effect. In many places the expression is particularly happy, and in no instance that we recollect unfaithful to the meaning of the author. Mr. Ross, we must in candour say, has long been with us a favourite vocal composer, and this publication is calculated to secure the respectable station he holds in our opinion.

*The much-admired Echo Overture to the new Allegorical Pantomime called Laugh and Lay Down, or Harlequin King of Spades; composed and arranged for the Piano-Forte, by J. Sanderfon. 2s.*

This overture, which contains many ingenious and pleasing ideas, is arranged in so easy and familiar a style as to come within the practice of most piano-forte performers, and will be found a very

agreeable exercise. The last movement is particularly attractive in its subject, and closes the piece with a well-judged effect.

*The Shipwreck, written by John Rannie; composed by Charles James Dare. 1s. 6d.*

These verses, which are respectably set to music by Mr. Dare, are dedicated to the memory of Mr. Baggot, who, in endeavouring to save a lady, lost his life by the wreck of the Abergavenny. Mr. Rannie has treated the melancholy subject with much of the spirit of true poetry, yet with all the simplicity of real feeling.

*A new Overture for the Piano-Forte, in which is introduced "O Listen to the Voice of Love" Composed, and dedicated to Miss Eliza Dent, by Mr. Latour. 3s.*

Mr. Latour has displayed in this overture much of that taste and meaning for which we have been in the habit of giving him credit. The introductory movement is boldly conceived, and the rondo is happily blended with the air announced in the title.

*The favourite Dance in the Honey-Moon, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by J. Monro. 1s.*

This little rondo is adapted to instruments with or without additional keys.— Its general style is that of ease and familiarity. The passages, though not remarkably novel or striking, are natural and agreeable; and the whole forms a composition too far above mediocrity not to please those who look in trifles for no more than trifles promise.

*Lady Charlotte Campbell's Reel; composed by R. Mackintosh; arranged as a Rondo by L. Jansen. 1s.*

The composition and arrangement of this little production does credit to the taste and judgment of Messrs. Mackintosh and Jansen, and may justly be classed amongst those exercises for the piano-forte to which we are justified in directing the attention of young practitioners.

*"Send the Bowel round merrily," a Ballad sung by Mr. Johnstone, in the Camp; written by T. Moore, Esq. 1s. 6d.*

The air selected for these excellent words does credit to the judgment of the compiler, while Mr. Moore displays a gaiety of spirit and fancy that rivals the pathos and elegance of his more serious productions.

*"Off She Goes," a popular Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by S. Wesley, Esq. 1s. 6d.*

Mr. Wesley has evidently intended this rondo for the use of those who have made

a moderate progress on the instrument for which it is written; and the ease and gentle flow of the passages will, we doubt not, gain it many admirers.

*"Adieu, my Clementina!" written on the much-lamented Duke D'Engbien, by J. Rannie; the Music composed by J. Davy. 1s. 6d.*

The affecting circumstance to which this production alludes has been so successfully treated by both the poet and the musician, that even those who never felt for the unfortunate Duke before (if any

such there can be), will not fail to sympathize with his sufferings on hearing this piece.

We are glad to have to announce to the lovers of the fine old church compositions, that Mr. Page, of St. Paul's cathedral, is in possession of some anthems of the justly-admired Weldon, which have never seen the light, but with the publication of which he is about to oblige the musical world.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WM. HACKWOOD'S, (SKELTON, STAFFORDSHIRE,) for IMPROVEMENTS in SASHES, WINDOW-FRAMES, &c.

IN the introduction to Mr. Hackwood's specification, the imperfections of wooden and metal sashes are noticed: the latter are said to be too weighty, and both them and those formed of wood are liable to decay, to interrupt too much light, to stand in need of cleaning, painting, &c. &c. To remedy these inconveniences, Mr. Hackwood proposes to substitute for wood or metal, pottery ware; and in his specification he has laid down rules for the construction of sashes and window-frames from this substance. In all cases in which the sash is a fixture, the whole of it is recommended to be of pottery ware, but if it turn upon hinges, then the side on which it turns may be of wood, into which, according to the directions given, the other substance may be made to unite.

MR. WM. BELL'S (DERBY), for an improved METHOD of MANUFACTURING BLANKS, or MOULDS for KNIFE, RAZOR, and SCISSAR BLADES, and various other EDGE-TOOLS, and of FORKS, FILES, and NAILS.

Mr. Bell makes use of frames and rollers, which are worked by any of the mechanical powers, similar to those which are commonly made use of for rolling or flattening iron, steel, silver, copper, and other malleable metals or substances; but the novelty of his application of them is, that he casts, turns, indents, or forms on the surface of the said roller or rollers, certain impressions. The rollers are made of cast iron, wrought iron, steel, or a mixture or combination of either of them. These impression-rollers are placed together, or one of them that is impressed against that which is not, in the usual method of rol-

lers; and by observing a nicety in fixing them parallel to each other, Mr. Bell passes between them, either in a hot or cold state, bars or sheets of steel, iron, silver, or any other metals, or their compounds, which have been previously rolled, or otherwise brought to a proper thickness or gauge, and which are sufficiently ductile to receive an impression by means of this process. In a drawing, accompanying this specification, is represented the back and edge of a knife, razor, or scissar-blade, as well as a variety of other edge-tools which may be made from metal thus formed, or the thick and thin part, which is also calculated to cut nails from any substances proper to be applied to the business. The principal intention of the patentee is to make thereby copper or iron nails, or sprigs or blanks for them preparatory to heading. By similar means Mr. Bell produces blanks or moulds for making files and forks, with this difference, that he cuts, casts, turns, or indents, on the surface of the rollers, suitable impressions for any size or form of files and forks wanted. And having thus produced the necessary forms and figures of the various articles, they are to be separated from each other by means of a press or fly, or with shears, made of any form suitable to the purpose.

MR. JOSEPH HUDDART'S (HIGHBURY TERRACE), for a METHOD or ART of MANUFACTURING and SPINNING YARN, different from any now in use.

This invention consists in a new mode of manufacturing and spinning yarn from hemp, flax, and other fibrous articles, the advantage of which is, that the fibres are laid in the yarn without being doubled, and as nearly as possible at their full length, and at the same time, without any superfluous consumption of the raw material in the



the composition of the yarn, in which this mode differs from any such now in use.

To accomplish this, the fibres composing the yarn are laid at various lengths, according to the ratio of their relative positions in the yarn, or their respective distances from the centre of it. This is performed by a moveable machine, which by its progression gives motion at the same time to spindles, or spinning-hooks contained in it, thereby also giving a twist to the yarns to be spun.

The spinner, instead of walking backwards in spinning with the hemp, flax, or other article round him, remains stationary, whilst the hemp or flax is laid at its whole length on a board, table, or other convenient support, in which is inserted a number of upright pins, as in a tool or hatchel, so as to receive and support about half the length of the hemp or flax, or from the thickest part of the head of hemp or flax, to the end of the fibres farthest from the machine. The end of the article to be spun is held by the spinner, and directed towards the machine, which is brought to a convenient distance, and the spinner begins the operation by drawing some fibres of the hemp, flax, or other article, and making them fast to one of the spindles or spinning-hooks. The spinner has a cloth in one hand to hold and compress the yarn, and with the other hand he feeds the yarn from the hemp, &c. At this period motion is given to the machine.

The machine described is in a wooden frame, placed upon trucks, wheels, or rollers, and it has motion communicated to it by a band of any required length, acted upon by man, horse, or by a mill or steam engine, or by any other adequate power. This band is applied to a rigger, pulley,

or whirl, on the axis of a cylinder in the machine; round which cylinder are bands of list, cloth, or some other flexible substance, and which bands give motion to the spindles or spinning-hooks in any required number for twisting the yarn. The spindles are placed either above or below the cylinder, and at right angles to it, or parallel to the motion of the machine. The motion of the cylinders gives motion to the machine on its trucks, wheels, &c. by other wheels, or by a rigger connected by a band, in order to give a progressive motion to the machine, thereby drawing the hemp, flax, &c. to any required length. This progressive motion may be in any direction, and it may be varied in any ratio or proportion to the motion of the spindles by changing the wheels, or by different-sized grooves in the riggers; or the heels of the spindles may be varied in thickness, according to the intended size of yarn to be spun, so as to produce a proper twist. When the machine has spun to the intended length, it is thrown out of the gear by a clutch, or otherwise, and thereby the cylinder is disconnected from the band which puts the machine in motion, under the action of the power employed.

By Mr. Huddart's method the longest hemp, flax, &c. may be spun without having its fibres reduced in length. It is also well adapted to spinning, from slivers or rovings previously prepared by such machinery as has been used, or may be used for hemp or flax. These slivers or rovings are to be delivered by rollers, in any required ratio or proportion to the length of yarns, and compressed by some flexible substance, such as cloth, list or leather, and which compression may be given by a weight attached to the flexible substance.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,*

*From the 20th of May to the 20th of June.*

AMAUROSIS .....	1	Chorea sancti viti .....	1
Paralysis .....	4	Colica Pictonum .....	2
Infania .....	1	Hydrops .....	6
Rheumatismus .....	23	Asthenia .....	15
Catarrhus .....	11	Morbi infantiles .....	19
Febricula .....	7	Morbi cutanei .....	17
Amenorrhœa .....	13		
Menorrhagia .....	5		
Leucorrhœa .....	3		
Hysteria .....	2		
Hypochondriasis .....	4		
Epilepsia .....	1		

In consequence of the suggestion of a professional friend, in whose judgment, as well as candour, he has an entire confidence, the Reporter is induced, before he makes any remarks upon the diseases of the last month,

month, to explain a proposition which was made by him in the preceding number of this Magazine, with regard to the cure and management of fever.

The writer of that article did not mean to say, that in all cases, or in the greater number, when a patient dies of fever, it must inevitably be owing to an error of the medical attendant. He wished merely to express his firm conviction, that where the excitability had not been previously exhausted by years, or by habits of intemperance or indiscretion, a person, who from the first feeling of a febrile attack, was properly managed and attended to, which by the way depends as much on the patient himself, his friends, or his nurse, as on his physician, would never fall a victim to the complaint.

When the assertor of this opinion shall meet in his practice with a fact that opposes it, he pledges himself to recant his faith, and to publish, without any colouring or mutilation, the actual circumstances of the case.

The fatal error consists in hesitating to apply for any advice until that period of a disease when the best advice is often of no avail—"For want of timely care millions have died of medicable wounds."

A remarkable instance of dimness of sight that for some months past has been gradually approaching towards absolute blindness, which indeed has actually taken place in one of the eyes, is at present under the Reporter's care. The patient first perceived it the day after she had been frightened with a violent paroxysm of epilepsy with which her husband was attacked in the night. Since that time, although never in the least so before, she has herself become extremely liable to fits, and is apt to fall down insensible upon occasions of the slightest degree of surprise or agitation. Her complaint seems to consist not in an injured structure of the eye, but in a debility of the nervous system in general, that appears more particularly in that delicate and exquisitely irritable part of it, which is destined for the purpose of vision.—It is, of course, not a case for surgical, but medical, treatment.\*

\* Such distinctions, although for the most part they ought to be observed, may sometimes be carried to an absurd and ludicrous extent. At Calais, about three years ago, as the writer was walking upon the sands of the shore, a particle from them lodged itself under his upper eyelid. Happening at the moment of the accident to be near a shop that were a pharmaceutical physiognomy, he en-

She already begins to feel an alleviation of her complaint. She says that "she can bear the light of the sun better." Before, she was scarcely able to see at all, unless when in the house or in some other way sheltered from the glare of the solar rays. The capacity of seeing with the eye that is not altogether blind, is intermittent—"going and coming," to use her own metaphor, "like the sun when a cloud passes over it." The patient has likewise been liable to a deafness, that may be traced to the same circumstance as gave rise to her ophthalmic malady. Her hearing is in a great measure restored, which affords an agreeable presage with regard to the ultimate recovery of her sight;—both having a common origin, and alike symptoms of nervous debility or derangement.

One of the seven men who lately fell, as stated in the newspapers, from a scaffold in Thames-street, died upon the spot. In consequence of the horror which this accident excited in a near female relation who was before in a weak and irritable state, she was seized with a paralytic affection of all her limbs. She is now a patient of the Dispensary.

This fact occurring only a few days after the one just stated, strongly co-operates with it in demonstrating not the unlimited, but the important and incalculable power which the mental faculties and sensations possess over the feelings and energies of the body.

In addition to the two instances already mentioned tending to display the ascendancy of the mind over our material organization, the Reporter has a third case to relate which likewise came under his cognizance a very short time ago, in which a derangement of the body produced a corresponding disorder in the power and perspicacity of the understanding. It occurred at one of those critical periods of life at which the female sex are particularly liable to an anomalous variety of diseases, especially to those to which there is any hereditary or constitutional propensity.

The poor woman fancied that she saw her bed encompassed with a legion of devils, impatient to hurry her to eternal torments. She derided medicine, and obstinately and

terred and requested the person whom he saw there to remove the troublesome intruder by means of the feather of a quill that was lying upon his desk.

The performance of this operation, however, he scrupulously declined:—"Je vous demande pardon, nous sommes chimistes, pas chirurgiens, il n'est pas à nous d'opérer."

haughtily



haughtily resisted its application. In a very short time, however, an alteration having taken place in her physical condition, she repented of her folly, and smiled at the mention of her former terrors.

To so humiliating a degree do the floating particles of matter, which surround, and still more those which enter into the interior composition of our frame, exhibit their influence in exciting, repressing, or disordering the phenomena of human intelligence.

“Toi qui dans ta folie prends arrogamment le titre de *Roi de la Nature*; toi qui mesures et la terre et les cieux; toi, pour qui ta vanité s’imagine que le t-ut a été fait, parce que tu es intelligent, il ne faut qu’un léger accident, qu’un atome déplacée, pour te faire périr, pour te dégrader, pour te ravir cette intelligence, dont tu parois si fier!”

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,  
June 21, 1805.

## NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

*Being an Analysis of all Acts of General Importance, passed in the present Session of Parliament, 45 Geo. III.*

*As the plan of the conductors only extends to notice under this article such Acts as may from time to time pass which are of general importance, they were obliged, from the few falling within this description which had received the Royal Assent previous to the publication of the last Number, to defer the commencement of their intended Analysis of the Acts of this Session until the present month.*

THE public acts already passed, including those relating to the taxes, amount only to forty-nine in number, and of these (except the last, which establishes new and imperative rules for the management and collection of the duty on property,) few are necessary to be noticed under this head.

The first and most important act which ought to be mentioned is one which regards the preservation of the health of the people; in protecting them, so far as legislative precautions can avail, from the introduction of any contagious disorder into the country. The following is a summary of the contents of the act:

“An Act for making further Provision for the effectual Performance of Quarantine, 45 Geo. 3, cap. 10.” (Passed March 12, 1805.)

By this act, the lords of the treasury are to give directions for completing the lazaret at Chetney Hill in Kent, and to appoint officers, &c. and floating lazarets may be provided until the lazaret shall be completed. Certain duties, which it is unnecessary to detail in this place, are also to be paid by the owners of vessels, which are to be recovered as duties of customs.

All ships coming from or having touched at any place from whence his Majesty,

in privy council, shall have declared it probable that the plague, or any other infectious disease or distemper, highly dangerous to the health of his subjects, may be brought; and all ships, vessels, and boats, receiving any person, goods, wares, and merchandize, packets, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, books, letters, or any other articles whatever, from or out of any ships or vessels so coming from, or having touched at, such infected place as aforesaid; and all persons, goods, wares, and merchandize, packets, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, books, letters, or any other articles whatever, on board of any such ships or vessels, shall be liable to quarantine, and subject to all the provisions, rules, regulations, and restrictions, contained in this act, or in any orders in council concerning quarantine, and to all the pains, penalties, forfeitures, and punishments, for a breach thereof.

Goods specified in any order of council, and ships, shall be made subject to quarantine.

The privy council may make such orders as they shall think necessary upon emergencies.

If the plague, or such other infectious disease or distemper, shall appear on board any vessel within the streights of Gibraltar, the commander shall immediately proceed to some one of the foreign lazarets, and there perform quarantine, until such time as the land-lazaret as aforesaid shall, by his Majesty, by proclamation, in the Gazette, shall have declared it to be fit for the performance of quarantine; but if such plague shall appear on board any without the streights of Gibraltar, then the commander shall (unless such lazaret shall have been declared to be fit for the performance of

of quarantine) immediately proceed to the harbour of St. Helen's, Tean and North Withel, being two of the islands of Scilly, or to such other place as his Majesty, in council, shall direct. And the master, and every other person on board shall obey such directions as he shall receive from the privy council, &c. or otherwise, be adjudged guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy.

Every commander of any vessel liable to quarantine, shall, when such vessel shall meet with any other vessel at sea, or shall be within four leagues of the coast, hoist a signal to denote that his vessel is liable to quarantine; and shall keep such signals hoisted until such vessel shall have arrived at the place where it is to perform quarantine, and until it shall have been legally discharged from the performance thereof; on pain to forfeit two hundred pounds.

If any commander, knowing that the vessel is not liable to the performance of quarantine, shall hoist such signals, he shall forfeit two hundred pounds.

Masters of vessels, on their arrival from foreign parts, are to give to the pilots an account of the places at which they shall have loaded and touched at, on penalty of two hundred pounds, &c.

A penalty of one hundred pounds is inflicted on pilots bringing ships liable to quarantine into places not appointed for their reception.

And, that it may be the better known whether any vessel be actually infected with the plague, or other infectious disease or distemper, or whether such vessel, or the mariners or passengers coming, or the cargo imported in the same, are liable to any orders touching quarantine; it is enacted, that when any country or place shall be known to be, or suspected to be, infected with the plague, or other such infectious disease or distemper as aforesaid, or when any orders shall be made by his Majesty in council concerning quarantine, and the prevention of infection as aforesaid, then as any ship shall attempt to enter into any port in Great-Britain, or the isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, whether such port shall have been appointed for the performance of quarantine or not, the superintendant of quarantine, or his assistant, if there shall be such at such place, or if not, the principal officer of customs, shall go off to such vessel, and shall, at a convenient distance, demand of the commander, in writing, and upon oath or not, as he shall by such superintendant or officer be required, to all such questions as shall be put to him; and in

case such commander shall refuse to make a true discovery, or in case he shall not be required to answer such questions upon oath shall give a false answer, such commander shall forfeit two hundred pounds.

Ships subject to quarantine arriving at any port than that at which it ought to be performed may be forced to repair to the appointed place.

In case any vessel shall come from or shall have touched at any place infected by the plague, or such other infectious disease or distemper as aforesaid, or shall have any person on board actually infected, and the commander, knowing that the place from whence he came, or at which he had touched, was infected, or knowing some person on board to be actually infected, shall refuse or omit to disclose the same upon such examination, or shall wilfully omit to hoist the signal, such commander shall be guilty of felony, and suffer death, as in cases of felony without benefit of clergy.

Commanders are also to deliver up bills of health, manifests, and log-books, to the superintendant of quarantine, on penalty of one hundred pounds.

If any commander shall himself quit, or shall knowingly permit any seaman or passenger to quit such ship, by going on shore, or by going on board any other ship, boat, or vessel, before such quarantine shall be fully performed, unless in such cases and by such proper licence as shall be granted by virtue of such orders to be made concerning quarantine, as aforesaid; or, in case any commander shall not, within a convenient time after notice, cause such vessel, and the lading, to be conveyed into the places appointed to perform quarantine, then such commander shall forfeit five hundred pounds; and if any person coming in any vessel liable to perform quarantine (or any pilot or other person going on board the same, before or after arrival) shall either before or after arrival quit such vessel, by going on shore, or by going on board any other ship, vessel, or boat, before such vessel shall be regularly discharged from the performance thereof, all persons whatsoever, by any kind of necessary force, may compel such pilot or other person so quitting such vessel, to return on board the same; and such pilot or other person shall suffer imprisonment for six months, and forfeit two hundred pounds.

No goods are to be landed from vessels having performed quarantine in a foreign lazaret, without notice to the officer of the customs, nor before directions from the privy



privy council, on penalty of two hundred pounds on the commander.

All persons liable to perform quarantine, and all persons having had any intercourse or communication with them, whether in ships or in a lazaret, or elsewhere, shall be subject, during the said quarantine, or during the time they shall be liable to quarantine, to such orders as they shall receive from the superintendant of quarantine or his assistant, or from the principal officer of the customs; and if any person liable to perform quarantine, or any person having had any intercourse or communication with them, shall wilfully refuse or neglect to repair forthwith, when required, to the lazaret, ship, vessel, or place appointed, or having been placed in the said lazaret or place, shall escape or attempt to escape out of the same before quarantine duly performed, the quarantine officers, and also the watchmen and other persons appointed to see quarantine performed, are by necessary force to compel such person to repair or return to such lazaret, or place; and every person refusing or neglecting, shall be guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy.

And any constable or peace officer, or any other person, may seize any person that shall, contrary to this act, have quitted quarantine, for the purpose of carrying him before any justice of the peace or magistrate, and such justice may grant his warrant for the apprehending and conveying such person to the vessel from which he shall have come on shore, or to any vessel performing quarantine, or lazaret, &c. or until directions can be obtained from the privy council, as to the disposal of such person.

If any officer of customs, or other officer to whom it doth appertain to execute any orders concerning quarantine, shall embezzle any goods, or be guilty of any other wilful breach of duty, he shall forfeit such employment, and be incapable to enjoy the same, or to take a new grant thereof; and such person shall forfeit one hundred pounds; and if any such officer

shall desert from his duty when employed, or shall permit any person, ship, vessel, goods, or merchandize, to depart out of the said lazaret, ship, or other place, unless by permission under an order of council; or if any person authorized to give a certificate of a ship having performed quarantine, shall knowingly give a false certificate thereof, such person shall be guilty of felony, and suffer death, without benefit of clergy; and if any such officer shall knowingly and wilfully damage any goods performing quarantine under his direction, he shall pay treble damages, and full costs of suit, to the owner of the same.

Persons not infected entering the lazaret, shall perform quarantine; and attempting to escape, may be compelled to return; and such persons escaping shall suffer death.

After proof of performance of quarantine, and proper certificate to that effect, vessels or persons shall not be liable to further detention.

Goods liable to perform quarantine shall be opened and aired, as directed by order in council, proof of which shall be made before the officer of the customs, &c. who shall grant certificates thereof, which shall entitle them to be discharged from further detention.

If any person shall land or unship, or shall move, in order to the landing or unshipping thereof, any articles whatever, from on board any ship liable to perform quarantine, or shall knowingly receive the same after they have been so landed or unshipped, such person shall forfeit, not exceeding five hundred pounds, nor less than one hundred pounds; and if any person shall clandestinely convey, or shall secrete for the purpose of conveying, any letters, goods, wares, or merchandize, or other articles, from any vessel actually performing quarantine, or from the lazaret or other place where such articles shall be performing quarantine, such person shall be guilty of felony, and suffer death, without benefit of clergy.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, In June, 1805.

### BRITISH EMPIRE.

**JUNE** the eleventh was the day appointed by Mr. Whitbread for a motion for an impeachment against Lord Viscount Melville. Soon after the Speaker had taken the chair, a letter was handed to him by Mr. Dundas, Lord Melville's son, which contained a request that he might be heard in vindication of himself; this

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being granted, he was immediately introduced, with the usual forms, by the Sergeant at Arms. A chair being placed for his lordship within the bar, he sat down while he arranged his papers, when he rose, and spoke for two hours and a quarter, the object of which was to induce the house to stay all farther proceedings against him.

4 H

After

After his lordship had retired, Mr. Whitbread stated in a long and argumentative speech the grounds and necessity of his motion, which was "that Henry Lord Viscount Melville be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors." An amendment was then moved by Mr. Bond to leave out the words expressive of the resolution of the house to *impeach* Lord Melville, and to insert others which would cause a *criminal prosecution* to be commenced against him in the court of King's Bench. The debate lasted two days, when the house divided for the impeachment 195, against it 272, majority against the impeachment 77. The house then divided upon the motion of Mr. Bond, for the criminal prosecution 238, against it 229, of course there was a majority of nine for a criminal prosecution. Thus it was decided that Lord Melville, twenty years the colleague and companion of Mr. Pitt, and who during that period has held offices of great trust and emolument, should, after having been turned out of one of the highest offices in the state, and having had his name erased from the list of Privy Councillors, at length appear as an accused person before a judge and a jury of his country.

But on Tuesday the 25th inst. notice was given by Mr. Leycester, that he would on the next day move, that the mode of proceeding against Lord Melville should be changed from a criminal prosecution into an impeachment. The motion was accordingly made, and after a long debate it was agreed by a majority of 23 that Lord Melville should be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. Whitbread on the 14th instant made a motion of censure, for culpable neglect, on the Chancellor of the Exchequer. After a considerable debate, it was agreed that a bill of indemnity should be brought in, to pardon the proceedings of ministers, which were admitted on all hands to have been highly irregular and illegal, though it was maintained by Mr. Pitt's friends that the circumstances of the times rendered them necessary.

Mr. Grey had given notice of a motion relative to the state of our foreign affairs for Thursday the 20th. inst.; and on Wednesday, the following message upon the subject, was delivered from his Majesty to both Houses of Parliament.

"His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House, that the communications which have taken place, and are still depending, between his Majesty and some of the Powers on the Continent, have not yet been brought to such a point as to enable his Majesty to lay the result of them before the House, or to enter into any

further explanation with the French Government, consistently with the sentiments expressed by his Majesty at the opening of the present session: but his Majesty conceives that it may be of essential importance, that he should have it in his power to avail himself of any favourable conjuncture for giving effect to such a concert with other powers, as may afford the best means of resisting the inordinate ambition of France, or may be most likely to lead to a termination of the present contest, on grounds consistent with the permanent safety and interests of his Majesty's dominions, and the security and independence of Europe. His Majesty, therefore, recommends it to the House to consider of making provision for enabling his Majesty to take such measures, and enter into such engagements, as the exigencies of affairs may require."

This message was probably intended to supersede the motion promised by Mr. Grey, he, nevertheless on Thursday, after a very elaborate speech, moved "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased not to prorogue his Parliament, till he is enabled to lay before them the result of the communications now depending between his Majesty and other powers, and the views and objects of the same." This motion was negatived by a large majority: and on Friday when the King's message was taken into consideration the Minister demanded and obtained a vote of credit for three millions and a half for the purpose of negotiating and procuring allies on the Continent, should any favourable juncture arise.

We have to record a singular instance of heroism in Lieutenant Yeo, belonging to his Majesty's ship the Loire, who, with fifty men, landed and took the Spanish Fort at Muros by storm. This action is thus described by Capt. Maitland:—Having landed under the small battery on the Point, it was instantly abandoned, but hardly had he time to spike the guns, when, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, he perceived a regular fort, ditched, and with a gate, which the enemy (fortunately never suspecting our landing) had neglected to secure, open a fire upon the ship; without waiting for orders he pushed forward, and was opposed at the inner gate by the Governor, with such troops as were in the town, and the crews of the French privateers. From the testimony of the prisoners, as well as our own men, it appears that Mr. Yeo was the first that entered the fort, with one blow laid the Governor dead at his feet, and broke his own sabre in two, the other officers were dispatched by such officers and men of ours as were most advanced, and the narrowness of the gate would permit



permit to push forward; the remainder instantly fled to the further end of the fort, where, from the ship, we could perceive many of them leap from the embrasures upon the rocks (a height of above 25 feet); such as laid down their arms received quarter.

In the business, Mr. Yeo commanded a launch and two cutters, and in their passage they found two small privateers moored under a battery of ten guns. The launch commanded by Mr. Clench attacked and took the smallest privateer, while Mr. Yeo with the two cutters carried the largest, a felucca, armed with three eighteen-pounders, four four-pounders, and fifty men. They were obliged to abandon the smaller vessel, but secured the felucca, which was effected without any other loss than three men being slightly wounded. Nineteen men were missing in the felucca, some of whom jumped overboard, but the greater part were killed.

Dispatches have been received at the East-India House giving an account of some new and very important successes obtained by the British under General Lake at the town and fort of Deig. In these actions the loss has been considerable, and among the slain we are sorry to find the names of Lieut. Col. Maitland, Capt. Young of the 8th, and other officers of less note. The number of the enemy killed is said by Gen. Lake, to have been immense.

#### FRANCE AND ITALY.

The Emperor Bonaparte has been crowned king of Italy at Milan, at which ceremony some of the senators from Genoa assisted: these accompanied by M. Salicetti, the French minister, returned on the 24th of May, and on the next day an extraordinary sitting of the Ligurian Senate was held, when it was decreed that Genoa and its territories should be annexed to the French empire.

The following is the answer of Bonaparte, upon receiving the decree of the Ligurian Senate, for uniting that country to the French empire:

"You, the Doge, and Deputies of the Senate, and People of Genoa,

"Circumstances and your wishes have often called upon me, for the last ten years, to interfere in your domestic concerns. I have always endeavoured to procure peace for you, and to introduce those liberal ideas which could alone confer on your Government that splendour which it formerly enjoyed. But I early had convincing proof of the utter impossibility in which you were placed to achieve any thing worthy of your forefathers. A great change has taken place—the new principles of mari-

time law which the English have adopted, and compelled the greatest part of Europe to recognize; the right of blockade, which it is in their power to extend to places which are not blockaded, even to whole coasts and rivers, and which in effect is nothing else than to controul at their pleasure the commerce of the world; the increasing depredations of the Barbary Powers; all those circumstances presented to you only a nominal independence. Posterity will be grateful to me for having endeavoured to establish the freedom of the seas, and to compel the Barbary Powers to refrain from molesting the weaker flags, and to live at home as agriculturists and honest men. The welfare and the dignity of the human race were my only objects. At the Treaty of Amiens, England refused to co-operate in those liberal ideas. Since that time a great Continental Power has shewn as much repugnance to the same principle. Alone to maintain those principles, I should have had recourse to arms; but I have no right to spill the blood of my people, except for their own peculiar interests.

"From the moment that Europe could not obtain from England, that the right of blockade should be restricted to places really blockaded; from the moment that the flag of the weak was unprotected, and at the mercy of the piracy of the Barbary Powers, there was no longer any maritime independence; and from that moment every sensible man must have foreseen what is now come to pass. Whenever a commercial nation has no maritime independence, it becomes incumbent on it to place itself under the protection of a more powerful flag. I will realize your expectations; I will unite you to my great people. I shall thereby acquire additional means of rendering that protection more powerful which I have always been so well disposed to extend to you. My people will with pleasure receive you. They know, that at all times you have been friendly to their armies, and that you have assisted them with all your force, and with all your means. They find, moreover, in your territory, ports, and an increase of maritime power, which is necessary for the support of their lawful rights against the tyrants of the seas.

"In the union with my people you will find a Continent; you, who have only ports, and the sea before you, will in this union find a flag, which, whatever may be the pretensions of my enemies, I shall support throughout all the seas of the universe free from insults or attacks, and against the right of blockading, which I shall never recognize but in such places as are really blockaded by land as well as by sea. In short, in it you will find yourselves protected against that shameful slavery, which, contrary to my wishes, I am obliged to suffer weaker Powers to endure, but against which I shall always protect my subjects.

"Your people will always find, in the regard I have ever had for them, and in the parental sentiments I shall feel for them henceforth, the assurance that every thing which can contribute to their welfare shall be done for them.

"Doge, and Gentlemen of the Deputation of the Senate, and People of Genoa, return to  
your

your country; I shall be there 'ere long, and will confirm the union which you and my people are about to form. These barriers, which separate you from the Continent, shall be removed for the common interest, and things will soon be in their natural order.

"The signatures of all your citizens, subscribed to the request which you now make to me, dispel every objection I might have had to make. They constitute the only right which I consider as legitimate. In causing that law to be respected, I shall only establish the independence which I have promised you."

The meeting of the Italian legislature was also distinguished by the presentation of Prince Eugene Beauharnois, as Viceroy of Italy. His Majesty, the Emperor and King, addressed the assembly in a speech, of which the following is the most important:

"I have neglected none of the objects upon which my experience in administration could be useful to my people of Italy. Before I return across the mountains, I shall go over a part of the departments, to become better acquainted with their wants.

"I shall leave depositary of my authority this young prince, whom I have brought up from his infancy, and who will be animated by my spirit. I have besides taken measures to direct myself the most important affairs of the state.

"Orators of my Council will present to you a project of law authorizing my Chancellor Keeper of the Seals, Melzi, to act for four years, in the quality of depositary of my authority, as Vice President; a domain which, remaining in his family, may attest to his descendants the satisfaction I have felt from its services.

"I think I have given fresh proofs of my constant resolution to fulfil towards my people of Italy every thing they can expect from me. I hope that in their turn they will be desirous of occupying the place that I destine for them in my thoughts; and they never will attain it, but by persuading themselves that the force of arms is the principal support of states.

It is time that youth who live in the idleness of great cities, should cease to fear the fatigues and dangers of war, and that they should enable themselves to make their country be respected, if they wish their country to be respectable.

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Body, vie in zeal with my Council of State, and by that concurrence of wills towards the sole aim of the public prosperity, give to my representative the support he should receive from you.

"The British Government having received, with an evasive answer, the propositions I made to it, and the King of England having immediately rendered them public by insinuating my people in his Parliament, I have seen the hopes considerably weakened, which I had conceived of the re-establishment of peace. However, the French squadrons have since obtained successes to which I attach importance only because they must farther convince my enemies of the inutilty

of a war which affords them nothing to gain and every thing to lose. The divisions of the flotillas and the frigates built at the expence of the finances of my kingdom of Italy, and which at present make a part of the French forces, have rendered useful services in many circumstances. I preserve the hope that the peace of the Continent will not be troubled; and, at all events, I find myself in a position to fear none of the chances of war: I shall be in the midst of you the very moment my presence would become necessary for the preservation of my kingdom of Italy."

#### HOLLAND.

The following articles have been announced with great pomp under the title of "The Dutch Commercial Code."

The new Code of Commerce consists of 19 Articles, viz:—

1st. The repeal and abolition of all Laws and Resolutions existing before the Decree against trading with Great Britain.

2d. A prohibition of all direct commerce from any of the Dutch ports with Great Britain.

3d. Every vessel that shall arrive in any of our ports with false or forged papers, direct from Great Britain, or from any port or haven thereunto belonging, shall, together with every article of her cargo, be confiscated.

4th. On information that any vessel, having been under the necessity of putting into any of the British ports, shall have taken any additional articles on board besides her original cargo, she shall be confiscated; and the captain be liable to pay a fine of 1000 guilders, if he be found to have concealed the fact.

5th. A regulation respecting vessels from Great Britain (whose original destination may be represented to have been for a neutral port), putting into any of the Dutch ports; which shall, if the ship's passport does not clearly prove every part of her cargo to have been destined for such neutral port, be declared to be enemy's property, and confiscated accordingly, so long as free navigation and free commerce be not declared in England.

6th. A fine of 1000 guilders to be paid by every captain or master of the vessel who shall be found to have any papers or packets of papers, to be delivered to any of the Military Officers, on or before their arrival in a Dutch port.

7th. All documents or ship's papers, of whatever description, shall, with the utmost care, be delivered, and also a written declaration by both the captain and master; declaring upon oath whence they came, whither destined, and that they have delivered all papers they had in possession, and that they have not brought over with them, or delivered before this their declaration, any letters or papers whatever. Further, all vessels shall be obliged to take a birth nearest the shore, where they are to remain under guard till they have received leave to weigh anchor.

8th. A prohibition of all importation of British manufacture, from any place and in any manner soever, under penalty of the articles being confiscated, and a fine of 1000 guilders. All



All indirect importation shall be punished corporally, and, if the case requires it, capitally.

9th. The term British manufacture, comprises also coal and train oil.

10th. Goods manufactured in other countries will be admitted, provided they are accompanied with original certificates from the Secretary of Finance.

11th. No article shall be imported that shall not have been notified at the different offices of the Secretaries of Finance during the voyage.

12th. All direct communication and commerce between this republic and Great Britain, shall henceforth be prohibited.

13th. Prohibits the exportation of ammunition without previous permission. Tar, salted meat, and cheese, are prohibited from being conveyed to any port on this side of the Weser; and even without special leave, and for a given quantity only.

14th. A fine of triple the value shall be

imposed upon all such articles exported without leave, as shall require previous special permission; as likewise for rye, oats, beans, pease, split barley, grits, pork, and butter.

15th. Specifies the form in which the certificates are to be drawn.

16th. No vessel shall sail unless she be provided with a special permit of the Commissary, &c. besides the other necessary papers.

17th. The captains, passengers, and crew, are prohibited from taking with them letters, packets, or any thing whatever, intended for any port or haven in Great Britain, under the penalty of a fine of 1000 guilders, and one year's confinement; and for which purpose the captain is required to make his declaration before he sets sail.

18th. Prohibits the lading or unlading on any strands or bye-places.

The 19th. Forbids the casting anchor at any magazine or warehouse, during the passage, within certain limits.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the  
20th of May and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*

AGAR Thomas, Hull, hatter. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook)  
Anstie Sarah, Devizes, dealer. (Toulmin, Walbrook)  
Arman John, Darlington, money scrivener. (Atkinson, Cattle street, Falcon square)  
Blades John, Bath, linen draper. (Morton, Furnival's inn)  
Blackburne John, Liverpool, corn merchant. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court)  
Befwick Joel, Stockport, grocer. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn)  
Bury William, Bucklebury, warehousman. (Wallis, Wainford court)  
Burgeim Baruch-Jacob, Fenchurch street, merchant. (Carpenter, Basinghall street)  
Brewer John, Essex street, tailor. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon square)  
Betwick Thomas, and George Redfern, Quarnford, dealers. (Clulow and Stone, Macclesfield)  
Bulmer Ralph, Norfolk street, painter. (Platt, Bride court)  
Cook William, Milbrook, wine merchant. (Williams and Sherwood, Austin friars)  
Croftley John, Smallbridge, Rochdale, cotton spinner. (Ellis, Curfitor street)  
Chapman George, Liverpool, draper. (Williams, Liverpool)  
Cartwright Samuel, Maiden lane, hosier. (Wild, Castle street, Falcon square)  
Deighton Thomas, Manchester, calico printer. (Willis, Wainford court)  
De Perria Charles Fr. Olivier, Duke street, Manchester square, victualler. (Rogers, Frith street)  
Dixon Robert, Toll square, North Shields, ship owner. (Bell, Bow lane)  
Davis George, Bolton, chinaman. (Rider, Fetter lane)  
Dutchman John, sen. Hull, sailmaker. (French and Williams, Castle street)  
Devonshire David, Old street, jeweller. (Atkinson, Cattle street, Falcon square)  
Da Costa Benjamin Mendes, Bury street, St. Mary Axe, dealer. (Willett and Ansley, Finsbury square)  
Evans Evan, Salisbury street, Strand, coal merchant. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)  
Edge Thomas, Lower Thames street, victualler. (Wrangham, Seething lane)  
Easterby George, St. Thomas's street, victualler. (Broad, Union street, Southwark)  
Ellis Thomas, Ollerton, mercer. (Rose and Hall, New Botwell court)

Fernyhough John, Uttoxeter, innkeeper. (Ellis, Curfitor street)  
Greenwell John, South Shields, Tallow chandler. (Pringle and Washbrough, Greville street)  
Grey Abfalom, Fleet street, man's mercer. (Parnell, Church street, Spitalfields)  
Geere Thomas, and Joseph Carlefs, Loose, Kent, millers. (Debary and Cope, Temple)  
Gibson Mary, Bermondsey street, shop keeper. (Broad, Union street)  
Giles Horn, Canterbury, Grazer. (Netherfole and Portat, Essex street)  
Holborn John, Little Eastcheap, wine merchant. (Foster, Lincoln's inn)  
Hibbard Jonathan, Bath, alehouse keeper. (Morgan, Gray's inn square)  
Holmes William, Studley, baker. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Chancery lane)  
Hall Samuel, Sheffield, hat maker. (Wilson, Cattle street)  
Heimer William, Poulton, money scrivener. (Hull, Poulton)  
Harrison Richard, Dean, inn keeper. (Ellis, Curfitor street)  
Hayward Henry, Ramsgate butcher. (Swinford, Temple)  
Heister Thomas, Deptford carpenter. (Dawne, Henrietta street)  
Hill Robert, Pleasant row, Pentonville, warehousman. (Publen, Fore street)  
Holmes James, Cardiff, carrier. (Clennell, Staple inn)  
Jackson Ann, Bishopwearmouth, ship owner. (Blakinton, Symond's inn)  
Inman Joseph, Houndsditch, cheesemonger. (Russell, East street, Borough)  
Jenner Henry, Norwich, linen draper. (Harmer, Norwich)  
Johnson Christopher, Great Strambridge, merchant. (Naylor, Great Newport street)  
Jenkins John, Great Warner street, draper. (Richardson, New inn)  
Lee Edward, Drayton in Hales, Skinner. (Impey and Wrightman, Temple)  
Lewis John, Cardigan, mercer. (Batty, Chancery lane)  
Marshall Thomas, Hull, grocer. (Rofers, Kirby street)  
Mercer William, Mile End, horse dealer. (Mitchell, Union court, Broad street)  
Macnamara Richard, Rodney street, merchant. (Forbes, Ely place)  
Margrave Thomas, jun. Tower Royal, merchant. (Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Old Jewry)  
Mariton Edward, Uttoxeter, Cork cutter. (Osborn, Burton-on-Trent)  
Matthews Richard, and Thomas Jones, Aberystwith, merchants. (Lloyd, Carmarthen)  
Newton Samuel, jun. Ashton-under-Line, cotton spinner. (Edge, Inner Temple)

Rowley

Rowley Thomas, and John Rowley, Salford, cotton spinners. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry)  
 Rowland Edward, Liverpool, corn merchant. (Windle, John street, Bedford row)  
 Kelly Michael, Great York mews, Portman square, victualler. (Holloway, Chancery lane)  
 Smith Archibald, Hull, baker. (Ellis, Curstler street)  
 Searle William, Chudleigh, shopkeeper. (Sanford, Exeter)  
 Swann James, Hinckley, currier. (Forbes, Ely place)  
 Shepherd George, Stashope street, wine merchant. (Ellis, Catharine court, Trinity square)  
 Taylor James, Lamb's Conduit street, apothecary. (Few, New North street)  
 Thompson Francis, New North street. (Murphy, Bourverie street)  
 Turley James, John Turley, and Arnel Turley, Coseley, ironmasters. (Hunt, Surry street)  
 Williams John, Bedminster, miller. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's inn)  
 Winder William, and Josiah Wheeler, Liverpool, merchants. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court)  
 Wheeler Josiah, and Isaac Thomas Wheeler, Liverpool, merchants. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court)  
 Wallens John, jun. Lye, Worcester, victualler. (Bigg, Hatton garden)  
 Wood Moses, Dean street, Soho, tailor. (Wittig, Duke street, Portland place)  
 Wainwright Edward, Thame, butcher. (Rose and Munings, Grays inn)  
 Way Edward, Henrietta street, Cavendish square, wine merchant. (Parry, Great Marylebone street)

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Axon James, Manchester, calico manufacturer, June 25  
 Abbot John, Ipswich, shopkeeper, August 4  
 Baker John, Peckham, carpenter, June 29, final  
 Bloore Whitfield, Sun street, Bishopsgate street, timber merchant, June 11  
 Barlow Thomas, Liverpool, tailor, June 18  
 Benbow John, Eaton-Bishop, miller, June 20  
 Baynes Edward, Rochford, shopkeeper, July 9  
 Beasley Thomas, Burton, potter, June 28  
 Brown Thomas, jun. Rickmansworth, tanner, June 15  
 Barker John, Yoxford, shopkeeper, July 9  
 Beetham John, jun. Lancaster, spirit merchant, July 1  
 Burrough John, Red Lion street, Spitalfields, baker, August 17  
 Bowen Thomas, Charing Cross, watchmaker, July 9  
 Benson James, Greville street, painter, August 17, final  
 Buxton Alice, Manchester, machine maker, July 15  
 Bedford Thomas, Sutton, paper maker, July 9  
 Bate Fortescue, Vigo lane, printseller, July 9, final  
 Charles Charles, North Andley street, upholster, June 15  
 Crank William Charles, Kensington, brewer, June 29  
 Cooper Edward, Newark, hofier, June 17  
 Chapman Nathaniel, William Mellor, and Robert Mellor, Stockport, cotton manufacturers, June 27, final  
 Cripps John Gordon, Bury St. Edmunds, grocer, June 11  
 Cruickshank Theodore, Lime street, insurance broker, July 6  
 Capillon Philip, London, merchant, July 5  
 Cox Joseph, Gravel lane, carpenter, July 10  
 Clarke Robert, King street, Covent garden, draper, July 20, final  
 Chance Thomas, Tottenham, coach maker, July 17  
 Dunn Thomas, Trowbridge, clothier, June 13  
 Deaves Henry, Liverpool, merchant, July 1  
 Dawes George, Rood lane, Fenchurch street  
 Davis Henry, Portica merchant, July 20  
 Duckett George, Middlesex street, timber merchant, July 11  
 Fell William, St. Martin's lane, tailor, June 11  
 Frome John, Bermondsey street, currier, June 15  
 Farquhar Colin, Madoon street, builder, June 22  
 Fraukner Thomas, Oxford street, oilman, July 5  
 Feiton William, Leather lane, coachmaker, July 9  
 George Benjamin, Pope's Head alley, needle maker, June 22, final  
 Gill George, Warrington, merchant, June 15  
 Grayson William, and Philip Shires, Southwark, hop merchants, July 6  
 German Anthony, and John Jephson, Nottingham, hofiers, July 3  
 Good Ralph, New Sarum, linen draper, July 10  
 Grant William, Greek street, paper stainer, July 20, final  
 Hamilton James, and William Turkington, Finch lane, merchants, July 9  
 Henderson Thomas, Milk street, warehouseman, June 11  
 Haw Thomas, Stockton, ship builder, June 29  
 Hughes David, Liverpool, draper, June 15, final  
 Hodgkins Daniel, Liverpool, brushmaker, July 1  
 Holmes Solomon, Doncaster, leather dresser, June 19, final  
 Home Patrick, and Patrick Hunter, Throgmorton street, June 29  
 Harper Robert Walters, Sutton, dealer, June 26  
 Harris William, Drury lane, draper, June 19

Hilton Robert, Holywell street, victualler, June 11  
 Hahn Jonas-Charleston, New street, Crutched friars, insurance broker, July 13  
 Harris James, Exeter, coachmaker, July 9  
 Herries Charles, and Joseph Nailer, London, merchants, July 20  
 Hook Joseph, Bermondsey street, leather dresser, July 27, final  
 Hustler James, Weston Colville, farmer, July 10  
 Hawkins William, John Hawkins, and Thomas Hawkins, Birmingham, bluton makers, July 12, final  
 Hughes John, Liverpool, draper, July 12  
 Jefferys Nathaniel, Albemarle street, silversmith, June 14  
 James John, Hatton garden, dealer, July 13  
 Knight John-Brooke, Camomile street, cordwainer, June 29  
 Leonard Charles, West Bromwich, ironmaster, June 19  
 Lightly John, and James Thompson, Upper Thames street, stationers, joint estate and separate estate of Thompson, July 9  
 Levy Lewis, and Jonas Levy, Osborne place, vermacel manufacturers, July 2  
 Lewis John, Chorley, cotton spinner, July 5, final  
 Lloyd Hugh, Middle Temple lane, money scrivener, July 13  
 Lowton Edward, Southwark, hop merchant, July 20  
 Malcolm Samuel, Old Broad street, broker, July 20, final  
 Mirfield Samuel, and Edward Mirfield, Leeds, merchants, June 17  
 Moses Samuel, Brighthelmstone, linen draper, June 12  
 Mead Jonathan, southminster, sadler, July 9  
 Mariton Samuel, St. Albans, corn dealer, July 20  
 Macdonagh Owen, Bennet street, victualler, July 13  
 Mac Cabe Edward, Broad street, hatmaker, July 13  
 Mackenzie Matthew, Fleet street, vintner, June 29  
 Main Thomas, Brook street, stonemason, July 10  
 Middleton William, John Holland Pemberton, and George Felton, Liverpool, merchants, separate estate of Middleton, July 10  
 Newton William-Hood, Golden lane, liquor merchant, June 18, final  
 Nimmo Henry, Bristol, merchant, June 29  
 Oddy Joshua Jephson, and John Oddy, St. Mary Axe, merchants, June 29, separate estate of Joshua-Jephson Oddy  
 Porter William, Great Driffield, grocer, June 14  
 Parr John Owen, London, insurance broker, June 29  
 Pearce Matthias, Little Elbow lane, cheesemongers, June 11  
 Pafmore George, Kensington, stationer, June 29  
 Penny James, Liverpool hat dealer, June 24  
 Pollington Charles, Havant, shopkeeper, June 18, final  
 Powell William, Broad street, linen draper, July 13  
 Pullen Henry, and Thomas Roberts, Exeter, coal merchants, July 2, final  
 Perient Martin Walther, and Augustus William Bodecker, Little St. Helens, July 6, separate estate of each  
 Pearce William, and John, Basinghall street, clothiers, July 5  
 Pickering Robert, Cheapside, paper stainer, July 20  
 Roberts Francis, St. Martin's court, mercer, June 8  
 Rookley Thomas, Bridgewater, baker, July 17  
 Roberts James, Ashford, silversmith, July 5  
 Kyle John, Newcastle-on-Tyne, draper, July 9  
 Stratton George, and Henry Stratton, Blackfriars road, ironmongers, June 11  
 Swindells John, and John Dale, jun. Hedge Mill, Mottram, cotton manufacturers, June 19, final  
 Staniforth George, Beverley, draper, July 15  
 Sayers Joseph, Charles street, Cavendish square, shoe maker, June 29  
 Sharples John, and James Sharples, Anderton, manufacturers, July 3, final  
 Smith Laurence, Portsmouth, draper, July 9  
 Stone William, Queen street, merchant, July 10, final  
 Slater Gill, Liverpool, merchant, July 11  
 Tagg Mary, Bath, grocer, June 27, final  
 Thompson William, and Percival Barker, Southwark, merchants, July 13  
 Townsend John, Southwark, wine merchant, August 6  
 Towne William, Deptford, clerk, schoolmaster, July 10  
 Walker William, Lancaster, merchant, June 17  
 Welford John-Parr, Union court, insurer, July 2  
 Webster William, Fore street, draper, June 11  
 White Martin, Portsmouth, vintner, June 20  
 Williamson Robert, Ruskhill, butcher, June 21  
 Wakeford William, Northam, shopkeeper, June 22  
 Wall David, Bristol, cordwainer, July 2, final  
 Webster John-Thomas, High street, Borough, July 6  
 Widdows James, Manchester, calenderer, July 23  
 Wright John, and Peter Beavis, Bristol, linen drapers, July 9, final  
 White John, Great Russell street, tin plate worker, dealer, July 13  
 Williams Charles, Lower Tooting, mealman, July 9  
 Walford John, Pallmall, haberdasher, July 27  
 Woodcroft Thomas, and John Woodcroft, Sheffield, comb makers, July 10  
 Willmott Devonshire-Holman, Bristol, druggist, July 8, final



## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

ON Saturday, May 25, a grand entertainment was given at the London Docks, by the directors and proprietors, to a select party of his Majesty's Ministers, the Lord Mayor and corporation of London, several of the nobility and gentry, and a great number of merchants. The dockmen were all on duty, as were the Tower Hamlet militia, their band playing under the front of the warehouse next the wharf. Mr. Pitt, Lords Hawkesbury and Harrowby, with the Lord Mayor, city officers, and the Directors, having first met at the London Tavern, went in procession in their carriages: and, about three o'clock, all being ready, the signal was made, and the Dock-gate opened, when the Thames, Frinley of Embden, a fine vessel of 450 tons burthen, dressed in the colours of all nations, surmounted by those of England, having the noble party, and the band of the Royal East India Volunteers on board, came in very gently, playing 'God save the King,' 'Rule Britannia,' &c. and was laid along-side the wharf; the visitors then debarked, and went round the wharf and warehouses, at which they appeared very much pleased. The warehouses of this great national undertaking, are now completely full of goods; and the business is conducted on a scale of accommodation which seems to give general satisfaction to the ship-owners and merchants, who avail themselves of the use of this public concern.

At the West India dock the bustle is about to recommence, from the arrival of different fleets during the summer and autumn. Great activity is using to form the outward-bound dock, and it is expected to be completed before the end of the year.

The East India docks, at Blackwall, are in great forwardness, and there is every reason to suppose they will be fit to receive the shipping next spring. The line of the Commercial Road, which is to extend to the north-west corner of the great dock, is immediately to be proceeded upon. Thus, in less than a twelvemonth hence, will these magnificent buildings, unparalleled in the annals of commerce, be complete, with the exception of the Loading London dock, but which in all probability will be now soon begun upon.

Nor far from Battersea, a new mode of employing ground has been introduced. A person has planted fifteen hundred thousand rose-trees, and begun a manufacture of Otto of roses. Four thousand bushels of Rose-leaves have been expended to make a large smelling-bottle of the Otto; the first bottle of which was lately presented to the Prince of Wales as a specimen.

The Committee appointed by the corporation of London, to conduct the improvement of its port have directed the town-clerk to

communicate to the Prince of Wales their resolution to open the canal from Lime-house to Blackwall, on the 12th of August, in honour of his Royal Highness's birth-day.

## MARRIED,

By the Bishop of Norwich, at his house, Manchester-square, B. Bathurst, esq. secretary of legation to the court of Stockholm, to Miss Call, daughter of the late Sir John Call.

G. Moore, esq. of Durrington, Wilts, to Miss Rhodes, of Henley upon Thames, Oxfordshire.

At Deptford, Mr. James Dowley, of Bennett-street, Christ Church, Surrey, to Miss Nicholson, third daughter of the late Robert Nicholson, esq. of Loam-pit Hill, Kent.

Re-married, by special licence, the Most Noble John Henry Marquis of Lansdowne, to Lady Giffard.

Major-general, the Honourable Edward Paget, third son of the Earl of Uxbridge, to the Honourable Miss Bagot, daughter of the late, and sister of the present Lord Bagot.

The Honourable W. Lambe, son of Viscount Melbourne, to Lady C. Ponsonby, only daughter of the Earl of Belborough,

At Lambeth, W. Hewson, esq. of Friern-lodge, Middlesex, to Miss Radcliffe, eldest daughter of the late John Radcliffe, esq. of Great Russell-street.

At Edmonton, C. Vigne, esq. of Old Broad-street, to Miss A. Blackburn, daughter of the late John Blackburn, esq. of Bush-hill.

At Norwood-green, C. F. Barnwell, esq. to Miss Lowry, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Lowry.

Viscount Hampden, to Miss Browne, sister of Lady Wedderburne.

At St. Pancras Church, Captain Woodgate, to Lady Honora Lambert, daughter of the Earl of Cavan.

John Cumming, esq. of Great Russell-street, to Miss Hunter, of Beach-hill, Berks.

William Patterson, esq. of the Steel-yard, to Miss Lyall, daughter of John Lyall, esq. of Findon, Suffex.

Major Nesbitt, to Miss Blake, of Audley-square.

T. Parkinson, esq. of Tavistock-square, to Miss Salter, of Poplar.

Mr. C. B. Krause, of Brunswick, to Miss Harriot Barlow, daughter of Joseph Barlow, esq. of Frederic's-place, Old Jewry.

## DIED,

T. Cox, esq. banker of Little Britain, brother to Robert Albion Cox, esq.

At the Bell Savage Coffee-house, Mrs. Jackson, of Bath. She fell down lifeless, while dressing herself, the morning after her arrival.

In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, 81, *T. Lockwood, esq.*

At the Right Honourable William Pitt's, Downing-street, *Mr. R. Betty*, steward and groom of the chamber to Mr. Pitt, and an exchequer messenger.

In Tilney-street, *Lady Englefield, 80.*

At Isleworth, *Mrs. Mary Robinson, 71*, relict of the late John Robinson, esq. of Lyon-hill.

In the Fleet-prison, *Miss Elizabeth Frances Robertson*, of swindling memory, aged 32.

In Norfolk-street, Strand, *John Rose, esq.* 84, formerly of South Carolina.

In Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, *Mr. Poole.*

In St. Paul's Church-yard, *Mrs. Greaves*, relict of Charles Greaves, esq.

At his lodgings, in Conduit-street, *Erasmus Corbett, esq.* late a captain in the Oxford Blues. He put a period to his life by shooting himself. From the statement of the witnesses who were examined on the inquest, it appeared that Mr. Corbett had for several months been in a dejected state, that he went out on the morning the fatal deed was committed, and returned home to breakfast. On his return, he wrote a letter to Lord Lucie, which he ordered his servant to put into the post-office; but the latter had scarcely left the room, when he heard the report of a pistol. He instantly turned back, and found his master on the ground, his skull shattered to pieces, and the floor covered with blood. A horse-pistol was lying by his side, which he must have purchased that morning, as great care was taken that no destructive weapons should be left in the way, on account of the visible depression under which he laboured. By the injury done to the room there must have been several balls in the pistol; two pieces of the skull were blown through a pane of the window, the curtain of which he had previously drawn, to the opposite side of the street. The jury brought in a verdict of lunacy. Mr. Corbett was about 60 years of age, unmarried, and is said to have possessed an income of 6,000*l.* per annum.

In Madox-street, *John D. O'Leary, esq.*

*Miss Weston*, daughter of Mr. Weston, of Pall mall.

At his house, in Wimpole-street, *Admiral Milbank*. As he was leaning over the bannister of the stair-case, he unfortunately fell into the vestibule. A surgeon was instantly sent for; but before he arrived, the admiral had expired. He was in his 82d year, and more than 70 years of this long life had been devoted to the naval service, into which he first entered in the year 1734.

At his house, at Pentonville, aged 79, *Mr. Thomas Vernon*. For many years he was subject (with very short intervals of ease) to a most excruciating spasmodic affection of the muscles of the face, which baffled the skill of the physicians of eminence. Perhaps few men ever suffered more from disease, or endured it, with equal fortitude.

*Mr. Foote*, a partner in the firm of Martin

and Co. of Lombard-street, bankers. He fell a sacrifice to his passion for sailing, of which science he was considered as one of the first-rate amateurs. He had just got a new pleasure-boat built, one of the most elegant of the day, and, accompanied by his sister and two servants, went to Gravesend, to indulge in his favourite amusement. They embarked, as usual, and sailed up and down, under the most flattering auspices of wind and weather; when, on a sudden, a breeze from the land upset the boat, which instantly sunk, and Mr. Foote is supposed to have remained under it. Miss Foote was buoyed up by her cloaths, and floated upon the water until she was taken up, in a state of insensibility. The servants were also saved. Mr. Foote was a very handsome and very amiable young man, about twenty-eight years of age, and brother to Captain Foote, of the royal navy. He was very athletic, and considered the best amateur rower on the river. His body was not found till some days afterwards, when it was picked up by two watermen of Gravesend.

At his house in the country, *Mr. Clementson*, late deputy serjeant at arms. He had been in perfect health the day before, and spent the evening cheerfully with his friends, and retired to bed about eleven o'clock. Soon afterwards he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and died in a few hours.

At Hackney, aged 26, *Captain William Carter*, of the 2d regiment of Tower Hamlet militia.

In Gloucester-place, *Sir David Carnegie, bart.* of Southesk, M.P. for the county of Forfar.

At Hammer-smith, *Elijah Matthew Impey, esq.*

In Queen-square, at the house of her uncle, *Sir Alan Chambre, Miss Charlotte Chambre*, daughter of Walter Chambre, esq. of Whitehaven, aged 24.

At his house in Piccadilly, aged 85, *Sir William Pulteney, bart.* representative for Shrewsbury, in seven successive parliaments. His name was originally Johnstone, and he practised at the Scotch Bar. By his marriage with the heiress of the house of Pulteney, he became possessed of a very large fortune, which was not likely to be diminished in his hands, and he was then induced to take the name of Pulteney. He was a useful and intelligent speaker in parliament, though by no means a graceful and eloquent orator. What he said, however, always contained substantial matter, and was marked by plain sense. His vast fortune placed him above the usual temptations by which public men are too often led to convince the world that their pretensions to patriotism are founded merely in self-interest. He was, therefore, occasionally, a supporter and an opposer of the measures of administration, and might be said to hold an independent character. He was, however, on the whole, to be considered as a friend to government. He married for the second time, in 1804, the widow of the celebrated Andrew Stuart, who



who took so memorable a part in the famous Douglas cause, in favour of the Hamilton side, and whose letters to Lord Mansfield on that subject are models of accurate investigation, as well as of acute and solid reasoning. Sir William Pulteney has left a daughter by his first marriage, the present Countess of Bath, who was his only issue. She married Sir James Murray, who took the name of Pulteney, and who is now one of the richest men in this kingdom. Sir William's disorder was the gravel. He was so sensible of his approaching dissolution, that he predicted almost the hour of his decease. In the latter part of his life, he was remarkably abstemious, his food was composed of the most simple nourishment, principally bread and milk. In the apartment where he chiefly resided but little fire was used, because he found his health bettered by it. He was interred in Westminster-abbey, where the remains of many of his ancestors are deposited. Notwithstanding every search has been made in Pulteney house, no will has yet been found. Sir William was supposed to be the richest commoner in the kingdom; it is said his funded property amounted to near two millions sterling; and he was the greatest American stockholder ever known. In the event of no will being found, Lady Pulteney will enjoy one third of his personal property, the principal part of his Shropshire estates, to the amount of above 30,000*l.* per annum, will fall to the Earl of Darlington; the rest of the Bath, and his own unentailed property, of course devolve on his daughter, the Countess of Bath. He is succeeded in his title, and in all his entailed property, consisting of his Scotch and West India estates of about 10,000*l.* a year, by his nephew Captain Johnstone, of the Coldstream guards, son of the late governor Johnstone.

At his house, on Sloane Terrace, Chelsea, aged 46, *Robert Bisset, LL.D.* Chagrin, occasioned by his embarrassed circumstances, is thought to have hastened his dissolution. He possessed a considerable share of learning, and was a respectable writer. His talents were chiefly calculated for historical researches and discussions. He employed his pen in the composition of some novels, but not with success proportionate to his historical works. Soon after the death of Mr. Burke, Dr. Bisset presented to the world a life of that celebrated man. Though the work was rapidly composed, in order to gratify public curiosity, on the recent loss of a great character, it exhibits a solid judgment, with much acumen, and will hold a respectable rank in the biographical department of British literature. The best work, however, which Dr. Bisset has produced, is his History of the Reign of our present excellent Monarch. All the great and interesting events which have happened during the period to which his views were directed, are related with perspicuity, precision, and impartiality. The whole, indeed, shews a

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penetrating and comprehensive mind. He has traced effects to their true causes, and deduced such inferences as afford political lessons of great utility. His characters are well drawn, and judiciously contrasted. Dr. Bisset was an occasional contributor to some of our periodical Reviews, and all his animadversions were marked by judgment, and a spirit of candour which is not usual with those who employ their critical powers upon the labours of their competitors. He was peculiarly mild and gentle in his manners, and very industrious in the exercise of his pen; but he was destined to endure all the toil, anxiety, and misery, which too often characterize a life devoted to literature.

*Mrs. Matyear*, the wife of Mr. M. an eminent market-gardener, residing at Fulham, county Middlesex. Mr. M. went to London early in the morning on business, and parted from his wife on affectionate terms, and she afterwards breakfasted with her children without shewing any symptoms of a distressed or deranged mind. Immediately after breakfast she retired to one of the outhouses, and cut her throat in such a shocking manner as to occasion almost instant death. About a minute or two after leaving the house she was discovered in this dreadful situation by a servant, who immediately gave an alarm, and caused medical aid to be procured, but in vain. No cause whatever can be assigned for this horrid act. She was an amiable woman, much respected by her neighbours and friends, and beloved by her husband and children.

At his house in Montpelier-row, Twickenham, in a fit of apoplexy, in his 65th year, *John Smith Bugden, esq.* He had been for some years afflicted with a variety of disorders, gout, dropsy asthma; in the intervals of which he was cheerful and entertaining to his friends. Till very lately he took an active part at all public meetings in the county, where his good sense ensured him a ready attention. He has left one son, a captain in the Surrey militia, and three daughters, who are unmarried. His father possessed a good estate in Surrey; and was invited to represent that county in 1751, on the death of Lord Baltimore, and again at the general election in 1754.

At Parson's Green, the young and beautiful, and truly amiable *Mrs. Milner*, wife of William Milner, esq. eldest son of Sir W. Milner, bart. M. P. for York. This lady was daughter of the late Right Hon. Theophilus Clements, and grand daughter of the Right Hon. John Beresford. She had been only two years married, and has left two daughters.

At Hampstead, in her 65th year, *Mrs. Mary-Magdalen Blaquiére*, widow of John Peter B. esq. — Also, on the evening of the same day, and in the same house, in her 60th year, *Mrs. Anne-Rebecca Grant*, widow of Capt. Ludovick Grant, of Knockando, in Scotland, and sister to the above lady.

Aged 81, the Rev. *John Skynner*, sub-  
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dean of the cathedral of York, and rector of Blatherwick, and of Easton, near Stamford.

At the St. James's coffee-house, in St. James's-street, *Mr. Puget*, the banker, of the firm of Puget and Bainbridge, and a director of the bank. He was on Sunday in the park on horseback, and, as he returned home, stopped at the above coffee-house, where he took some refreshment; on his taking the bridle in his hand to mount his horse, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and fell backwards: medical assistance was instantly procured; but he expired the next morning. He was a gentleman of the most respectable character, in both public and private life.

At his house, Brompton-row, Knightsbridge, in his 78th year, *Arthur Murphy, Esq.* the well known dramatic writer, and the translator of Tacitus.—This venerable ornament of British literature was born in Ireland, and descended from a very respectable family in that country. He was sent very early in life to the College of St. Omer's, where he remained till his eighteenth year, and was at the head of the Latin class when he quitted the school. He was indeed an excellent Latin scholar, and very well acquainted with the Greek language, when he returned to his native country. Soon after his return to Ireland he was sent into this country, and placed under the protection of a near relation, a person high in the mercantile world. It was intended by this relation that Mr. Murphy should engage in commercial pursuits, but literature and the stage soon drew his attention, and wholly absorbed his mind. He had a brother who went to the West Indies very soon after Mr. Murphy came to England, and the latter became security to the amount of five hundred pounds for the former, who unfortunately fell a victim to the climate, just as he had the prospect of acquiring a considerable fortune. The success of Mr. Murphy's first tragedy, *The Orphan of China*, enabled him to get rid of the pecuniary obligation above-mentioned, and he paid the money immediately from the profits of the play, with no other regret on the occasion than what arose from the loss of an excellent brother. Mr. Murphy was tempted to venture upon the theatrical boards, and made several attempts to acquire reputation as an actor; but though he always displayed judgment, he wanted those splendid powers which are essential to the acquisition of fame and fortune in that arduous walk of life. He was, however, wholly undeserving of the brutal attack on his talents as an actor, which Churchill directed against him, chiefly from motives of party prejudice. Mr. Murphy answered the scurrilities of that energetic, but coarse and furious bard, in a very humorous Ode addressed to the Naiads of Fleet Ditch, and in a very spirited poem, entitled *Expostulation*, in which he modestly, but firmly, vindicated his literary character against all the assaults of his various opponents. Mr. Murphy, however, withdrew from the stage, and employed himself in the study of the law; he made two attempts to become a Member of the Temple, and of Gray's-inn, but was rejected on the illiberal plea that he had been

upon the stage. He found more elevated sentiments in the members of Lincoln's inn, and from thence obtained admission to the bar. The dramatic muse, however, so much engaged his attention, that the law was always a secondary consideration. In the course of his life he sent twenty pieces to the stage, most of which were successful, and several of which will certainly retain an established rank among what are called Stock-pieces of the theatre. It should have been observed that he first started into the literary world with a series of essays in the manner of the Spectator, entitled *The Gray's-inn Journal*, which displayed great observation and knowledge of life for so young an author, as, according to his own account, he was but twenty-one when, as he used to say "he had the impudence to write a periodical paper during the time that Johnson was publishing his Rambler." At one period of his life Mr. Murphy came forward as a political writer, though without putting his name to his productions. The works of this kind which were well known to have been the issue of his pen, were *The Test* and *The Auditor*, by which he powerfully supported the operations of Government at that time; and consequently exposed himself to all the virulence of party defamation. He has shewn his taste and elegance as a scholar, by a Latin version of *The Temple of Fame*, and of Gray's celebrated elegy, as well as other admired English poems, and a masterly translation of the works of Tacitus. Mr. Murphy had many disputes with contemporary wits; but though he never quietly received a blow, he was never the first to give one. Mr. Jesse Foote, who prolonged his life by relieving him, some years ago, from an illness of the most alarming kind, whom he has appointed his executor, and to whom he has entrusted all his manuscripts, sums up his character in the following words: He lived in the closest friendship with the most polished authors and greatest lawyers of his time; his knowledge of the classics was profound; his translations of the Roman historians enlarged his fame; his dramatic productions were inferior to none of the time in which he flourished. The pen of the poet was particularly adorned by the refined taste of the critic. He was the author of *The Grecian Daughter*, *All in the Wrong*, *The Way to Keep Him*, *The Orphan of China*, *The Citizen*, and many other esteemed dramatic productions. The moderation of his ambition, and the modesty of his nature, inclined his genius to court the refinement of his study in preference to the pursuits of an active life. As a man of high talents and a warm heart, he lived honoured; and, as a very devout Christian, he was long resigned to the will of his Creator. In the words he was often heard to repeat from Pope:

"Half taught by reason, half by mere decay,  
To welcome death, and calmly pass away."

At his lodgings in Surry-street, Strand, in the prime of life, the Rev. *Robert Wagh*, A. M. formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, and vicar of Bishop Middleham, in the county of Durham. This respectable clergyman, adopting at an early age the con-



stitutional principles of a British whig, distinguished himself almost singly among his reverend brethren in refusing to sanction by his signature an address to his Majesty in approbation of the celebrated proclamation against seditious writings, issued by the Administration in May 1702, which address was brought forward by the Bishop of Durham for the subscription of the clergy of his diocese at the visitations held by his Lordship in the subsequent month of July. Nor amidst the various changes of political opinion which have since occurred, did he ever swerve from a firm adherence to those principles on which the Revolution of 1688 and the Act of Settlement were founded, and by which alone the Constitution of this country can be properly maintained. As a parochial minister, his conduct was equally deserving of applause. He was liberal in all his transactions with his parishioners on the important subject of tythes, and respectable in every other particular as a clergyman and a man. His family and connexions alone can justly estimate his loss. He was of an open and ingenuous character, urbane in his ordinary behaviour towards all his acquaintance, and particularly warm and decided in supporting what he conceived to be the interest of his more immediate associates and friends. Originally of a very delicate constitution, his health for the last two years had been visibly upon the decline. After residing several months at Exmouth and other places in the west of England, he lately arrived at London on his return to the north, where the progress of his disease terminated his life after a sudden and violent illness of a few days.

Mrs. *Sarah Harrison*, the subject of this memoir, was born October 6th, 1716. She was the 5th daughter of Edmund Winn, younger brother of the first Sir Rowland Winn, Bart. of Nostel, in Yorkshire. Her mother was the niece of Sir Patience Warde, the particular friend of the eminently virtuous Lord William Russel, and one of those who had the honour of conducting the illustrious King William to this country. Well does the writer of this article recollect, when a child, hearing her grandmother relate the various particulars of the King's first arrival in London; of the hopes and fears that alternately agitated the public mind; and she always concluded with saying, that herself and her sister, then girls, had money given them by their uncle to throw among the populace. The subject of this memoir was early distinguished for her amiable, cheerful temper, and uncommonly active benevolence. Her mother being left a widow with a numerous family, her power of being generous and charitable was not equal to her wish. Money she had little to bestow, but she used, when yet a girl, to rise very early in a morning (at four o'clock in summer) to make clothes for poor people, and to do them any other little services that were within her power. In 1742 she married the Rev. Jeremiah Harrison, M.A. then vicar of Long Preston in Craven, and who was afterwards the predecessor of the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey in the living of Catterick, in Yorkshire. As the wife of a country clergy-

man, her conduct was exemplary. One instance, in particular, deserves to be recorded: In the spring of the year 1754, a typhus fever was brought into the village of Catterick by a travelling pauper, who died of it there. The woman at whose house he lodged, caught the infection, and died also; and in a few weeks the contagion extended itself in every direction; scarcely a family escaped; many of those who survived were left in a state of extreme weakness, from which some never entirely recovered; and more than forty persons, many of them fathers of families, fell victims to its fury. What, in this distressful exigence, was the conduct of the faithful pastor of the stricken flock? Did he and his beloved companion seek their own safety in a pusillanimous flight? No, they resolved to do their duty, and for the rest to put their trust humbly in God. They watched the couches of the sick and dying; not one of them was there that the subject of this memoir did not repeatedly visit, supplying, and administering in person, the cordials and restoratives which from time to time were prescribed for them by a neighbouring physician. By means such as these, the panic, which at first was extreme, gradually subsided; the most fearful were reassured; no one was neglected or deserted; and many lives were saved which must otherwise inevitably have been lost. It is a singular fact, that the family at the vicarage was almost the only family in the village that entirely escaped infection: not one even of the servants, who, as well as their master and mistress, attended upon their sick and dying neighbours, suffered in any respect:

“Why drew Marseilles' good Bishop purer  
breath,  
When Nature sicken'd, and each gale was  
death?”

About a year after this the subject of this memoir had the affliction of seeing her beloved husband in a declining state of health. His recovery continued for eight years to be the constant object of her alternate hope and despair; till at length, on the 22d of July, 1763, she had the unspeakable affliction of being left a widow. Her circumstances were not affluent; and the education of her only son, who was intended for the church, and then at Cambridge, not being completed, she found it expedient to adopt a plan of the strictest economy. After spending the ensuing winter among her own relations, she took a very small house in a neighbouring town, which united the convenience of a market with the privacy of a village. Here she evinced, in the whole of her conduct, that in the virtue of self-denial she was unequalled. She kept but one servant, and almost denied herself necessities, in order to assist her son, and that she might still have something to give to others. In this darling son she was disappointed. At Cambridge he had not learned the virtues which so eminently distinguished his mother. Having been led, by family connections and other promising circumstances, to expect considerable church preferment, and in which he was disappointed by the death of one patron and the dereliction of some others, he could



not patiently acquiesce in the humble situation of a curate. He engaged in various plans of farming; knew little of the subject; was constantly imposed upon; and in all unsuccessful. This, as may well be imagined, was a continual source of anxiety to an affectionate parent, who seemed to live only for him. She always preserved, however, a cheerful equanimity of temper, the result of pious resignation, and of the habit of occupying herself constantly in little acts of kindness to all within her reach. In the year 1782 she came to reside in the city of York; and, five years afterwards, received an account of the death of him who had long been the constant object of her anxiety. He had relinquished farming, and had once more accepted of a curacy in the west riding of Yorkshire. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse. "Well (she said), the will of God be done. He has not, I hope, been immoral, although he has been unfortunate; perhaps his temper would not have borne prosperity; let him be brought hither to be buried, and, when I die, let me be laid by him." From this period may fairly be reckoned the commencement of her most tranquil days; she had no anxiety but that she might be enabled to fulfil the whole will of God, and, safe under his protection, had no wish either to live or die. The early part of the morning was usually spent by her in reading in the bible and in prayer. Whilst she was able, it was her delight to call upon her neighbours and friends, to do them good, and to attend, to the very utmost of her ability, to the wants of the poor: and afterwards, when she was no longer able to do this, those who knew her well will bear testimony to the unruffled serenity of her temper, the unbounded benevolence of her heart, the sincerity with which she sympathised in all their joys and griefs, and the cheerful complaisant smile with which she always received them. Thus did her days and nights glide smoothly along, happy in the kind attention of a friend who resided with her, and of two faithful attendants, who constantly anticipated her wishes. On Tuesday the 14th of June she was seized with a shivering fit, followed by a great accession of fever, and never spoke after. She dozed a great deal; sometimes looked up and smiled; and on the Saturday morning following breathed her last, without a struggle or a sigh. If she had lived till October next she would have entered her 90th year. Her voice was musical, and in her youth she was uncommonly beautiful, of which considerable traces remained to the very last. Her face was not wrinkled; her fine complexion had not wholly lost its bloom; her dark hazel eye still retained some portion of its vivacity and lustre, and the sweetness of her countenance was not at all impaired. If the youthful beauty should cast her eye upon this simple narrative, let her hence learn, that there have been those, in their day as attractive as herself, who have been generally admired without feeling one particle of vanity; who have preferred the humble walk of domestic duty to the idle admiration of the crowded assembly; whose latter days have been free from mortification and disap-

pointment; who have been rewarded in this world by "that peace of mind which passeth all understanding" and whose future prospects respecting that which is to come were "full of hope, rejoicing in the expectation of immortal glory."

At Bishop Wearmouth, in the county of Durham, on Saturday the 25th of May, after a violent illness of three weeks, the Rev. Dr. Paley, sub-dean of Lincoln and rector of Bishop Wearmouth. This distinguished literary character was born at Peterborough in 1743. His father who held a small living near that place soon afterwards removed to Giggleswick in Yorkshire, where he was appointed to be master of a grammar school, and continued to act in that capacity until his death, which happened in the year 1769. Dr. Paley was educated under his father's care, until he became a student of Christ College, Cambridge, in 1759. The first opportunities he enjoyed in the university of displaying his talents, brought him into considerable notice. About the middle of their third years, the senior sophs (as they are called) dispute in the public schools on questions of natural and moral philosophy. In these exercises Dr. Paley was distinguished for his extraordinary quickness and sagacity, and whenever he was expected to dispute, the schools were crowded with his admirers. In the earnestness and intensity of thought he was sometimes led to dispose himself into unusual attitudes; and a drawing by Bunbury, who was a contemporary, is still remembered at Cambridge, in which one of these is happily described, and in which Dr. Watton, the present bishop of Llandaff, who then presided in the schools, forms another very prominent figure. In 1763 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and in the previous examination had the honor of appearing the first man of his year. His studies now being completed, and no other engagement offering, he went to be assistant in the school at Greenwich. In that situation he remained nearly three years, and then, upon being elected fellow of Christ College, returned to a residence in the university. His election into a fellowship of the college, was very soon followed by an appointment to be one of the tutors of it. Though the duties and usefulness of the tutor of a college are in the present state of the university almost imaginary, and the progress of the young student depends upon his own industry or on private assistance; this appointment was of very considerable importance even in its literary consequences. Dr. Paley did not content himself with repeating over every year the traditional learning of the college, but, endeavoured to convert the opportunities that were afforded to him into means of extending his reputation. His lectures on moral and political philosophy and on the Greek Testament contained the outlines of the works by which he has so much benefited the world, and his old pupils preserve *in their minds* books



books some of the arguments and illustrations which have rendered them so celebrated and so useful. The works may therefore be said to have been occasioned by the situation which imposed upon him the duty of delivering the lectures; and though it would be absurd to conclude that they might not have been produced under very different circumstances, yet there can be no impropriety in attributing superior efficacy to a cause of which the operation may be so distinctly traced. He had the happiness of acting with a brother tutor who was one of the ablest and most intimate of his friends, Dr. John Law, the present bishop of Elphin, son of Dr. Edmund Law, the late bishop of Carlisle. The talents and exertions of two such men of course rendered the college extremely popular; but the flourishing state to which the society attained while they were tutors, unequalled, perhaps, in the history of the university, was not entirely owing to the reputation they conferred upon it. Dr. Shepherd, the late Plumian professor, shared with them the profits of the tuition, which he very essentially contributed to enlarge; for, though without literature and without literary talents, by extensive connections among the great, by his plausibility and activity, he made known the merits of his colleagues, and brought about them a crowd of pupils which they themselves could perhaps never have assembled. It is by intrigues without a college, and not by talents within, that it is filled. Who is the public tutor is not in fact a very important consideration, and it has in general less weight even than it deserves. During his residence at Cambridge, Dr. Paley was intimately acquainted with almost every man who was at that time celebrated in the university. The friendship that subsisted between him and Dr. John Law has already been mentioned. Through him he became known to Dr. Edmund Law, who was master of Peterhouse, and continued to reside almost wholly at Cambridge, after he was created bishop of Carlisle in 1769. This connection had a most important influence on Dr. Paley's life, for he owed to it an establishment in the church which induced him to abandon all the advantages of his academical situation, and directly led to those great preferments he enjoyed in the latter years of his life. Dr. Waring, the celebrated mathematician, and Dr. John Jebb, well known both by his talents and his violence in religious and political controversy, were amongst his most particular friends. The Bishop of Carlisle was always considered as very deficient in orthodoxy, and Dr. Jebb was the most notorious innovator, both in creeds and government, that disturbed the age in which he acted. The strict union and confidence in which Dr. Paley lived with them, rendered his opinions suspected, and prepared many to discover dangerous tendencies in his moral and political speculations when he had acquired reputation as a writer. Because he

was a liberal thinker, they pronounced him a latitudinarian; forgetting or not being able to see, that a philosopher, who undertakes to instruct mankind, would be indelibly disgraced by sanctioning prejudices with his approbation, however useful they may be deemed, and however professional it may have been to support them. After his return to the university he continued to live in it about ten years. During this time he was rather a hard worker than a hard student. To his engagements as a public tutor, he added others still more numerous, as a private one, and by these united labours was in the receipt of a very considerable income. This is perhaps the only useful way of spending the university life. What is called its leisure, is the absence of all exertion. He who does not work for money, works for nothing else; for the mere love of reputation is quickly obliged to yield to the drowsy examples by which he is surrounded. Nothing more than the general outlines of his great performances was produced while he resided at Cambridge, nor had he then conceived the design of publishing at all; but what splendid or useful undertakings have been accomplished by men oppressed under the disadvantages of such a situation? He did not, as most frequently has been the case, lose the power of accomplishing them. At no time of his life was Dr. Paley a hard student according to the common acceptation of the word, which is used rather to describe one who reads, than one who thinks much. His works do not display any very profound or extensive acquaintance with books: they are valued not for discussing and deciding upon the opinions of learned men, but for original and enlightened reflections on the transactions of human life, such as may be supposed to have passed before him, or to have come to his knowledge without any laborious inquiry. A master of Greek canons, and an admirer of accents would probably have looked with contempt on the literary acquisitions of a man, whose genius enabled him to comprehend the most important truths, and to teach them with a force and perspicuity which will be sought for in vain in the writings of ancient or modern philosophers. In 1776 Dr. Paley left college and married. He had at first a small benefice in Cumberland then the living of Appleby in Westmoreland, worth about 300l. a-year; and in a short time he was promoted to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Carlisle, together with the living of Dalston, a pleasant village situated in the neighbourhood of that city, and between it and Rose-Castle, the seat of the Bishop. In 1782 on the resignation of Dr. John Law who was created an Irish Bishop, he was made archdeacon of the diocese, and not long afterwards succeeded Dr. Burn, the author of the "Justice of the Peace," &c. in the chancellorship. All these preferments were bestowed on him either by the Bishop of Carlisle or by the Dean

Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church, in which Dr. John Law, who was a prebend, had the leading influence. Men of genius have not often experienced such bountiful patronage from the friends whom their talents have procured them. It was while his residence was divided between Carlisle and Dalton, that Dr. Paley undertook to write his first and most celebrated work "*The Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy*." It would however perhaps never have been produced by a just confidence in his own talents, if that had not been aided by the instigations of Dr. John Law; who having, while they were connected together at college, enjoyed frequent opportunities of looking into his lectures, had read them with the admiration they deserved, and had early conceived an idea that they might be expanded into a most useful treatise by the great abilities of the author. This he had often suggested and often urged him to carry it into execution; but Dr. Paley always objected the little attention that was paid by the public to the most eminent writers on these subjects, and after his marriage thought it his duty not to print a book that would not be bought. A living therefore becoming vacant, Dr. Law gave it to him on receiving a promise that he would consider it as a compensation for the hazard of printing, and immediately set about preparing his work for the press. The living was doubtless intended to be freely given to him, but his friend might justly think it no injurious departure from that intention, to attach a condition to the gift which was so likely to increase its value. In 1785 "*The Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy*" appeared. The public did not hesitate long about the reception of it. It was read with universal admiration, and editions were multiplied with a rapidity entirely unexpected by Dr. Paley. It is dedicated to the Bishop of Carlisle, in an address which may be safely preferred to any complimentary composition in the English language. The venerable age of that distinguished prelate, his great services to mankind performed in a life devoted to the investigation of moral and religious truth, and the signal and numerous obligations conferred by him upon the author, gave a peculiar propriety to the dedication, and furnished such a variety as cannot often be found of noble and interesting topics. It is unnecessary to add how they are treated: the address exhibits one of the greatest literary opportunities the most happily employed. It is upon this work that the reputation of Dr. Paley is principally founded, though he has exerted the whole force of his mind in many others; and its merit is sufficient to establish the most illustrious name. It displays a sagacity, a comprehension and powers of communication and instruction which were never before so happily united. That indeed which distinguishes Dr. Paley from all other writers, in

the art he possessed of familiarizing knowledge. He has the solidity of a philosopher, without his solemnity and reserve; he has disencumbered truth of its scholastic trappings and accommodated it to the commonest understandings. So great is his excellence in this respect, that it has perhaps operated against his reputation. Because he is intelligible, he is thought to be not profound: for the scholar is often least apt to reverence the knowledge of his master, when he most readily apprehends his instructions. The political speculations, if not the most valuable part of his work, are certainly that part in which his talents are most eminently displayed. His *Observations on the Laws and Constitution of this Kingdom* shew that he had imbibed very largely the spirit of our jurisprudence, and are founded upon enlarged views, such as are rarely taken by those who, in the course of their professional studies, make greater legal acquisitions. The chapters in which he discusses the duties and interests of those who govern kingdoms are no less worthy of attention; and in the latter part of the volume he investigates the causes of national prosperity, and the means by which they may be rendered most efficacious, with a degree of skill and originality which may justly intitle him to be ranked among the greatest masters of the science of political economy. The political writings of Dr. Paley have been studied and admired by the most illustrious statesmen of the present times. It would be useless to enumerate the praises with which they have been honoured; but the last and perhaps the most enviable that were bestowed on them, were connected with circumstances so peculiar as to be deserving of mention. In the debate on the Catholic Question twelve days before his death, Mr. Fox in the House of Commons read two passages from his work which contained the leading ideas of the celebrated speech delivered on that occasion. Both of these Mr. Fox prefaced with very high compliments, and when speaking of the first said, that the author, *though living*, ought not to be defrauded of his due praise, and that he therefore would not conceal his name. This expression was imperfectly understood by most of the reporters, who in their accounts of the debate represented Mr. Fox as describing him to be *not living*, and spread about the kingdom false intelligence that he was dead just when he was labouring under the illness which was the cause of his death. His friends had scarcely enjoyed the pleasure of contradicting it, when they heard another report which could not be doubted of. The illness was violent, and continued three weeks; Dr. Paley therefore probably never felt the satisfaction which the honours paid to him on that night must have communicated, had they been made known to him. For what writer, however distinguished his talents, and however exalted his reputation, could be insensible



ble to its having been pronounced by such an eulogist as Mr. Fox, on such an occasion, and in such an assembly, "that no man who valued genius, no man who valued learning, no man who valued moderation, could hear his opinions without deference and respect!" It would argue a want of merit in a work such as Dr. Paley's, deciding on the questions which have most divided and agitated mankind, if it had not excited a great body of opposition. This proof of its merit has not been wanting; but it has now flourished twenty years in the approbation of the world, a length of time in which it has out-lived most of the treatises in which it was attacked, and their titles can scarcely be recollected. Mr. Gilborne is the most known opponent of Dr. Paley, but his reputation is not owing to what he has written against him. He has endeavoured to shew that Dr. Paley intended to establish the principle of his philosophy in entire independence of the christian rules, and deduces a frightful train of consequences from the supposition; though its application is expressly confined to those cases in which christianity has left us without any rules to guide us, and it surely can never be at war with that to which it was formed to yield. That this important restriction, which is not only laid down in the plainest and most decisive terms, but is interwoven throughout the introductory chapters of the work, should have been overlooked by Mr. Gilborne shews a degree of inattention not quite excusable in a writer who undertook to confute Dr. Paley; but that the error growing out of the oversight should be insisted on in an edition published ten years after the first, is an inexplicable difficulty in the production of a man whose moral character is highly respectable and whose literary reputation is not contemptible. Mr. Gilborne has also endeavoured to terrify his readers by an enumeration of the evils which will result from the general adoption of the principle; but the principle is, that in order to determine which of two actions is the most virtuous, we should consider which will most contribute to the happiness of mankind both in its immediate and general consequences. Whenever therefore Mr. G. has shewn the evils which will result from the preference of any mode of conduct, he has given reasons why it should not be preferred. Dr. Paley's next publication was of the "*Horæ Paulinæ*." This is not the most popular of his works, though it perhaps is that which is most admired by his judicious readers for the originality of the design and the vigor of the execution. It is an exposition and consideration of the evidences of the truth of the christian religion, which may be derived from the conversion and ministry of St. Paul. Not long after this work had made its appearance (in 1789) Dr. James Yorke, the present Bishop of Ely, offered him the mastership of Jesus College, Cambridge, of which he has the disposal in right of his see. This was a

singular instance of honourable and disinterested patronage. His lordship had never seen Dr. Paley, he had no knowledge of his friends, he was influenced solely and entirely by the reputation of his talents, and by a wish to render them serviceable in a high academical situation. His preferments in the north of England and the engagements they imposed upon him, induced him to decline the offer after a very long hesitation, which, he has been heard to say, would probably have terminated otherwise, if he had not accidentally overlooked a small field belonging to the master of Jesus, and he expressed his gratitude to the Bishop in a dedication of the "*Evidences of Christianity*." The "*Evidences of Christianity*" was published in 1794. This is one of Dr. Paley's most elaborate and successful performances. Containing a general view of the evidences of our religion, it is better adapted to the wants of the common reader than an argument, however masterly, which is confined to a single subject. It is distinguished in an eminent degree, by that happy combination of sagacity, force and perspicuity which appears in all his writings. The publication of the "*Evidences of Christianity*" seems to have roused those who had the disposal of the great preferments of the church, into some notice of Dr. Paley; for excepting Dr. Edward Law, the late Bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Vernon, the present Bishop, who had given him a living before it took place, and the Bishop of Ely, whose intentions in his favor have been mentioned with their due praise, no one of the episcopal bench had hitherto shewn any sensibility of his merit. The Bishop of Lincoln set an example and offered him the subdeanry of Lincoln, but with a condition that he should vacate his stall in the cathedral of Carlisle, and procure the Bishop the liberty of naming his successor, with which Dr. Vernon enabled him to comply. Soon afterwards the Bishop of Durham promised the presentation to the valuable living of Bishop-Wearmouth, in the county of Durham, if he should be allowed to present to two other livings then held by Dr. Paley, and on that occasion Dr. Vernon and the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, who were the patrons, very readily transferred their rights to his lordship. What he owed to the Bishops of Lincoln and Durham was the difference between what he received, and what they required the power of disposing of; and although that difference was considerable the fact is deserving of mention; because it would be injustice to Dr. E. Law, Dr. Yorke, Dr. Vernon, and the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, who were the \* only disinterested patrons of Dr. Paley, to allow others to

\* The Bishop of London gave him a prebend of St. Paul's, which was of very small value.

partake of that honor, who did not make the necessary sacrifices to deserve it. After Dr. Paley had become sub-dean of Lincoln and rector of Bishop-Wearmouth, his residence was divided between those two places, his summers being spent at the latter, and his winters at the former. He now undertook and proceeded slowly with his last work the "Natural Theology," which was not published until the end of the year 1802. He professes to have chosen this subject, because, with those he had already treated of, it formed a system which was complete, though its parts had been produced in an inverted order. In his *Natural Theology*, *Horæ Paulinæ*, and *Evidences of Christianity*, he proved the truth of religion, natural and revealed; and in his *Moral and Political Philosophy* taught the duties which result from and are sanctioned by the proof. He had undoubtedly another reason for the choice of this subject, that it was eminently adapted to his talents. To reason perspicuously and illustrate happily, were the powers by which he was most distinguished, and what other subject offered such admirable materials to exercise them? He has traced and shewn the marks of wisdom and design in various parts of the creation, but has dwelt principally on those which may be discovered in the constitution of the human body. The book contains almost a complete treatise of anatomy, which, by the observations he has interspersed, and by the excellence of his descriptions, he has contrived to render interesting even to those who read without any previous knowledge of the science. To be secure of immortality an author must be recommended either by striking excellencies of language or of sentiment, or by an happy arrangement of the parts of his subject, which renders them necessary to each other and incapable of separation. Valuable matter cannot alone preserve the name of the author, for of that he may be plundered by the writers of a succeeding age, who being able to consult its taste, will necessarily be more popular than an ancient whose productions have not some intrinsic superiority. Dr. Paley is not remarkable for elegant periods or splendid sentiments. He seems to have been less ambitious of pleasing the ear than of informing the understanding; for if we except the dedication of the "*Moral and Political Philosophy*," some chapters in the same work, (particularly that "On reverencing the Deity," and the conclusion of the "*Natural Theology*," which contain some of the most elegant and dignified passages to be found in the language; the general characteristic of his writings is plainness and simplicity. But this is the genuine didactic style, and he has imparted to it all those numerous graces of which it is capable. It will be universally allowed that no author ever wrote so pleasingly on the subjects he has treated of. The force and terseness of his expressions is not less admirable than the strength of his

conceptions, and there is both in his language and his ideas a peculiarity of manner stamped by the vigor and independence of his mind, which cannot be borrowed, and which will therefore perpetuate his reputation. He has merit to deserve readers, and allurements to attract them, and will preserve a high rank among the writers of his country, who can command the attention of posterity. Dr. Paley was twice married, and has left eight children by his first wife, four sons and four daughters. In private life he had nothing of the philosopher. He entered into little amusements with a degree of ardour, which, when contrasted with the superiority of his mind, had a pleasing effect and constituted a very amiable trait of his character. He was fond of company, which he had extraordinary powers of entertaining; nor was he at any time more happy, than when communicating the pleasure he could give by exerting his unrivalled talents of wit and humour. No man was ever more beloved by his particular friends, or returned their affection with greater sincerity and ardour. That such a man and such a writer should not have been promoted to the Bench of Bishops cannot be esteemed creditable to the times in which we live. It is generally understood that Mr Pitt recommended him to his Majesty some years ago for a vacant bishopric, and that an opposition was made from a very high quarter of the church, which rendered the recommendation ineffectual. All those great services which demanded a large debt of gratitude both from his profession and from mankind, were not it seems, thought sufficient to atone for having advanced some opinions, of which the tendency was at the worst only doubtful, and which, those who condemned the author, could not perhaps have proved to be worthy of reprobation.

*Dr. Woodville.*—Mr. Highmore, Secretary to the Small Pox and Inoculation Hospitals, delivered the following Address on Wednesday the 3d of April, 1805, previous to the funeral—"There is not, perhaps, any reflection which affords more soothing consolation to concern at the loss of relatives or friends, than that which dwells on the remembrance of their merits, and recapitulates the history of their virtues. Whatsoever may have been the station of any individual, his peculiar profession, or the general course of his occupations, these either furnish unequivocal testimonies to his fame, and transmit his character with sympathy and esteem to his nearest relatives or hand it with eulogy and renown to the listening admiration of a remote posterity. We fix upon the generous qualities of his heart, or upon the enlightened liberality of his mind, as a center from whence his public action or his private worth emanate as radii, which expand to their distant circumference as the congenial spirit of veneration and respect bear testimony to their justice, and magnify, but not exaggerate, their truth. Which of



us, my respected friends, have not thus sympathized with the tears of sorrow, and thereby mitigated the mournful agonies of distress? Who is there amongst all the sons of Adam, who has not born the sighs of grief, and wept with those that weep? We have here no common cause for our concern: the tribute of our tears is the last that we can offer to the merits of the man!—the tribute of our respect is due to his public character—the tribute of veneration and applause is the debt we owe to his fame! It is with affecting delight we contemplate the merit of our departed friend, and review his eminent services since his introduction to this humane Institution; and they seem to have reflected back the honour which they cast upon each other. As Patrons of this house of mercy you have revered his skill, and duly appreciated his exertions in its cause: you have seen the energies of his mind devoted to its extension, and the fruits of his beneficial improvements have transmitted its name to remotest climes. His qualifications as a physician, and his merits as a man, were considered fourteen years ago by the ample patronage he received at his first introduction to the office which his decease has now vacated. His studies and researches in the science of medicine were then called forth into new action, for they were made subservient to the cause in which he had thus engaged, and formed a considerable part of his general practice. His mind willingly devoted itself to the fulfilment of his engagement, by not only conducting its medical department, but by also taking the supervision and direction of its domestic household;—the regulations which his care and vigilance have introduced, remain as monuments of his skill, and as testimonies of his paternal regard. Five years after his introduction to this office, he began the compilation, of which only the first part has appeared, of a History of Inoculation; which ought to constitute a leading feature of his literary labours, as it proves how deeply the design was impressed upon his mind, of fulfilling the extent of his duty by the most attentive investigation, wherein nothing might be left unexplored which could contribute to elucidate or promote the objects of his situation. Amongst his literary labours, which afforded no small assistance to his profession, and reputation to himself, and which offers a further testimony how deeply every part of the medical science was within the scope of his attention, was his work on Medical Botany—an accurate delineation of the science of plants, and a useful and pleasing inquiry into the vegetable kingdom: here he explored the forms and natures of the

“Living herbs, beyond the powers  
Of botanists to number up their tribes.”

THOMSON.

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“Whilst the mind of Dr. Woodville was thus ardently engaged in studies which enlarged his own sphere of knowledge, and secured to him the well-earned honours of professional reputation, it will excite no surprise to find him zealously engaged in the discovery and adoption of Vaccine Inoculation. A discovery so fortunate for mankind, and which so immediately affected the advancement of this Institution, could not fail to attract his vigilance, and to press for his mature investigation. As its course proceeded, he was enabled from his peculiar office, and was urged from his peculiar benevolence, to communicate many essential observations and improvements, which tended to methodise the discovery, and to push its new-born light upon the world, to remove the suspicions of fear, and to promote and mature the blessings of security. After the minutest experiment, and the most unequivocal testimonies of its success, it was to our departed friend that this Institution claims the honour of its introduction into general practice in the metropolis; and, as one of the branches of the establishment, to have been instrumental, superadded to the subjects of its former fame, in conveying comfort and security to more than seventeen thousand persons during the last six years; a number which, in addition to those which have received the same benefit from other societies, and from the liberal exertions of other medical men, will live to teach their children, and their children's children, to bless the name of Woodville, when they bless the name of Jenner. What best characterized his medical genius, was the solidity of his conceptions, the caution of his measures, and the prudence which prevented their adoption until he had ascertained their final effects:—it may without exaggeration be affirmed, that there are few men who present us with such inestimable lessons in the study of public utility. But his exertions and his fame were neither limited by the narrow circuit of these walls, which now hold his silent remains, nor even by the expanded boundaries of the metropolis, nor yet by the shores which gird our United Kingdom; his reputation stretched to many or most of the States of Europe, to the Provinces of America, and to the Colonial Establishments in the Eastern and Western World:—from all these parts his various correspondences, and particularly the earnest desire with which his presence was solicited at Paris, during the late Consulship, and granted by the British Government, prove the ardour with which his opinions were sought and esteemed; to these he freely imparted the result of his judgment, and the correct information of his practice: and if such an intercourse diffused the character of his own talents, it also carried along with it the fame of this national Institution to the remote corners of the globe.—Glorious

must have been the inward satisfaction of his own benevolence, that he was thus guiding, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the great purposes of the Institution whose principle he superintended, by not only extending relief to affliction itself, but by combining the most effectual measures for protection against it, with the most active co-operation with other societies, for its final extermination. It is thus, through these men, that the formidable hydra, whose venom was the terror of our ancestors, has in our times been devoted to its ruin;—it is thus that the monster of Peloponnesus no longer scatters devastation from every wound; these men have the modern glory of neutralizing her virus, and, mingling their labours with those of Hercules himself, they will commit her story to the records of former times; while the dark shade which once obscured the happiness of human life shall be dispelled by a noontide radiance, presenting to the admiring gaze of posterity the characters of Jenner and of Woodville, written with a sun-beam! Yet, notwithstanding these extensive powers, this public usefulness, this thirst for medical knowledge, this almost universal reputation, the modest diffidence of our departed friend shrunk from the blazonry of fame, and almost forbade its voice: the silent consciousness of extensive merit rather led him to rejoice in the effect, than to condescend in self-flattery to the cause: he rejoiced to see the prosperity of his plans, but the delicate humility of his heart ascribed to a sublimer source the dictation and the glory! If the esteem and approbation of a few cordial friends were the limits of his ambition—if he preferred not to

barter a jewel of so inestimable a price, for the transitory breath of popular fame, it is for those friends to dwell upon his virtues; and now, that his humility does not repel their zeal, to furnish the triumph of applause: they may exemplify his merits, which the loud herald of renown has not rendered common—they may dwell upon his character and his exertions, which the trump of eulogy can never tarnish by exaggeration! As a public officer of this House, his liberal and active attention to all its departments was not limited by the rigid letter of his duty, but rather extended by the benevolence of his heart. His unwearied regard to the comfort and safety of those committed to his care—his gentle treatment of the afflicted, and his encouragement of the convalescent, procured him their respect and gratitude—and his punctual regularity, and affectionate interest, in the welfare of the household over which he was the deputed guardian and general visitor, has left an example for his successor until the House itself shall be removed!—Happy, thrice happy, if that successor shall tread his path, and transfer to himself the remnant of his fame! Endowed with urbanity of manners, warmed with the zeal of friendship, and ennobled by the self-possession of that *mens sibi conscia recti* which dignifies and elevates the human heart, which upholds in sorrow, and gives equanimity in the dangers of prosperity—we may reflect with satisfaction that our friend is departed but a little while before some of us; and if we contemplate his virtues, and emulate his example, we may hope to follow and to meet him where tears and sorrows shall be wiped away!"

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* \* \* *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A British naval pillar has lately been erected as a leading sea-mark near the Low House, South Shields. It is intended to inscribe the names of Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, and Nelson, on each side of the square base.

Mr. William Taylor, of Beamish, was presented at the last meeting of the Society of Arts with a gold medal, value thirty guineas, for his great exertions in draining, cultivating, and improving 308 acres of waste land, being a part of Chester division, of which the purchase money, in 1799, was 2665l. but which in the 24th of March 1804 was valued at 9025l. The Society expressed themselves highly pleased at the report of so large a quantity of land being brought into

such a state of agriculture, in the short space of three years and a half.

*Married.*] At Darlington, Captain Ralph Milbanke, of the royal navy, to Miss Stamper.

At South Shields, James Dale, officer of excise, to Mrs. Neal.

Mr. John Dawson, of the Hope, to Miss Robinson, of Oustley.

At Sunderland, Mr. James Douglas, dram-major of the Northumberland Militia, to Miss Dorothy Straker, after a courtship of 25 years.—Mr. Gregson, ship-owner, to Miss Mary Thompson, of Bishopwearmouth.

At Berwick upon Tweed, Richard Shortney, esq. of London, to Miss Chartres, daughter of Mr. Robert C.

Mr. George Eastland, chemist and druggist,



gift, of Sunderland, to Miss Mary Dixon, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. Walter Nichol, captain of the ship Mercury, of Blyth, to Mrs. Phebe Robinson, of Seaton Sluice.

*Died.*] At Sunderland, Mr. Henry Lava-  
rick, shoe-maker, 87.—Mrs. Wood, 81, mo-  
ther of Mr. W. attorney.—Mr. Edward Law-  
son, 106; he was blind three years, but re-  
covered his sight a short time previous to his  
death, and had an extraordinary memory.—  
Mrs. Eden, wife of Mr. E. surgeon.—Mrs.  
Brass, wife of Mr. B. ship owner.—Hen-  
ry Gilchrist, known by the name of the  
King of the Work-house, in which place he  
resided upwards of 51 years. On Sundays  
and holidays he was clothed in scarlet, with  
a laced hat, of which and his title he was  
exceedingly proud.

At Darlington, Mrs. Backhouse, 87, relict  
of Mr. James B. sen. banker.—Mr. John  
James, porter-brewer.

At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Coulthard,  
taylor, 48.—Mrs. Wallis, 42, relict of John  
W. esq. wine-merchant.—Mr. John Emer-  
son, iron founder, 76.—Mrs. Pringle, wife of  
Mr. Thomas P. 47.—Mrs. Elizabeth M.  
Rutherford.—Mrs. Dorothy Gibson, wife of  
Mr. Reginald G. 71.

At Durham, Mrs. Mary Webster, 49, re-  
lict of Mr. Joshua W. excise officer.—Mr.  
George Winter, painter and glazier, 63.—  
Mrs. Eleanor Foster, 60.

At North Shields, Mr. Wm. Fletcher, at-  
torney at law.—Mrs. Robson, relict of Mr.  
Thomas R. many years master of the Cum-  
berland of Newcastle.—Lieut. Jeffray Mould-  
ing of the royal navy.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Forth, wife of  
John Doddington F. esq. barrack master at  
Whitburn and Fulwell.

At Blyth, Mrs. Ramsay, widow, 89.

At Hexham, Miss Elizabeth Reed, 21,  
daughter of Mrs. Thomson, of the Black  
Bull inn.—Mr. Isaac Baty, master of the  
Grey Bull inn, 51.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

An effort is making to remove the sham-  
bles which are a great nuisance to the town  
of Wigton; a place which, of late years, has  
been gradually improving in a neatness, and  
even elegance of building, that distinguishes  
it more, perhaps, than any other town of the  
same extent in its neighbourhood.

A lamb was lately yeaned at Mr. Brown's,  
High Winder, in Westmorland, with eight  
legs, two tails, two separate bodies, two  
necks, and only one head.

*Married.*] At Bassenthwaite, Mr. Tho-  
mas Briggs, to Miss Mounsey.

At Ponsonby, John Cumberland Hughes,  
esq. to Miss Elizabeth Stanley, second daugh-  
ter of George Edward S. esq. of Ponsonby  
Hall, near Whitehaven.

At Workington, Captain Joseph Brown,  
of the ship Peter, to Miss Robinson.—Capt.  
John Shipley, of the Mary, to Miss Powe.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Wm. Richardson,  
shipwright, to Miss Sarah Ritson.

*Died*] At Carlisle, Mrs. Elizabeth Nichol-  
son, 55.—Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. R.  
of the Grey Goat public house.—Mrs. Ann  
Pattinson, wife of Mr. John P. master of the  
poor house.

At Broughton Bridge, near Cockermouth,  
Miss Martha Whinney, 21, and a few days  
afterwards her sister Miss J. W. 22.

At Appleby, Wm. Thompson, aged 17,  
the youngest son of Mr. Tho. T. of that  
place. To an amiable disposition he united  
extraordinary talents, and a maturity of un-  
derstanding seldom possessed by any of the  
same age. For some time before his com-  
plaint began to assume an alarming appear-  
ance, he had acted as an assistant to his bro-  
ther, an eminent chemist and druggist, in Li-  
verpool. In that situation, his conciliating  
manners, uncommon activity, and prompt  
judgment secured him the attention and re-  
spect of a numerous circle of friends.

At Egremont, 63, Mrs. Ellison, wife of  
Henry E. esq. and eldest daughter of the  
late Peter How, esq. of Whitehaven.—Mr.  
James Levinston, mason.—Mrs. Jane Cook,  
wife of Mr. John C. hatter, 82.

At Green Bank, near Whitehaven, 70,  
Mr. Joseph Grinfdall.

At Allonby, 95, Mrs. Mary Litt.

At Penrith, 94, Mr. John Wilkinson,  
many years an eminent blacksmith.—Mrs.  
Richard Wiseman, 52.

At Whitehaven, Miss Grayson, daughter  
of Mr. James G.—Mr. Wm. Robinson, sur-  
geon, 43.

At Kirkby Stephen, 33, Mr. John  
Whitelock, common brewer.—Mr. Henry  
Rigg, of Gills, near Horton, Westmor-  
land, 65. He was returning from Shap fair,  
in a post-chaise and expired within three  
miles of his own house, after an illness of  
little more than three hours.

At Cockermouth, Mr. George Sancton,  
shalloon manufacturer.—Mr. John Thomp-  
son, 72. He had been bell-man and texton  
for many years.—Aged 22, Mr. Richard Be-  
aty, late a carrier between this place and  
Maryport.

At Workington, 58, Mrs. Mary Hill, re-  
lict of Capt. John H.—Mrs. Elizabeth Piggs,  
73.—Mrs. Martha Scrugham, 85.—Mrs.  
Twentynian, wife of Mr. Jonathan T. 37.  
—Mrs. Longcake, wife of Mr. J. L.—Miss  
Barnfather, of Carlisle, 19.

At Kirby Shore, Westmoreland, Mr. Tho.  
Atkinson, 68.

At Burton, in Kendal, 28, Mr. John Wal-  
ker, of Witherslack.—Mr. Edward Green,  
late of Darlton, 77.

At Keln Hall, in Bassenthwaite, 91, Mrs.  
Mary Pitt.

At Bothel, Mr. Allison.—Mrs. Hodgson.  
At Maryport, 46, Mrs. Tolson, wife of  
Mr. Samuel T. merchant.

At Thwaites, in the parish of Millom,  
4 K 2 Mr.

Mr. Robert Towers, 74. He was the first infant that was baptised in Thwaites chapel; and the first person interred in the burying ground, since taking down the original fabric, in order to rebuild and enlarge it.

At Ravenslafs, 88, Mrs. Stamper, wife of Mr. Robert S. who for many years kept the King's Arms there.

At Kendal, 30, Mrs. Fenton, wife of Mr. C. F. of the post office.—Mr. Joseph Billingham, linsey manufacturer, 41.—By a fall from the battlement of Stramongate bridge, Mr. Benjamin Penny, 73.—Mr. James Pennington.

#### YORKSHIRE.

A very remarkable natural curiosity was lately discovered at Hull. Some sawyers in Mr. Gleadow's ship-yard, in cutting up an elm tree of considerable size, found a bird's-nest in which were four or five eggs, in the heart of the tree, which was found in every part round where the nest was lodged. This singular circumstance has excited considerable attention; and from the appearance and firm texture of the wood, it is conjectured that the nest must have been placed there fifty or sixty years ago.

Mr. Benjamin Robinson, of Wawn, near Beverley, has had 139 ewes this season in lamb, which have produced no fewer than 264 lambs—18 of the ewes have now three lambs each; 89 two each; and only 32 one each. The whole of the lambs are uncommonly fine, and in general of a good size. This uncommon produce has drawn a number of gentlemen to visit the fields where they graze.

An application is intended to be made to parliament, for an act to make a new turnpike-road from Huddersfield to Rochdale, in Lancashire, by way of Outlane Pole Chapel and Milnrow.

From a list of the marriages, baptisms and burials at the two churches in Leeds, and the chapelries within the parish, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1804, the total numbers were as follow: Marriages, 567; Baptisms, 2021; Burials, 1189. Hence it appears that the number of births within the year nearly doubles the number of deaths. The freedom of the parish from epidemic complaints during the above period, and particularly from that destructive disease the small-pox, by the general introduction of the cow-pox, will account for this remarkable increase in its population; and will, it is hoped, have its proper influence in removing from the minds of parents all prejudices against the vaccine inoculation.

At a late meeting of the Cleveland Agricultural Society, the following premiums were awarded: To Mr. John Parrington, of Ormesby, for the best bull, five guineas. To Mr. Thomas Best, of Kirkleavington, for the best blood horse for getting hunters or hacks, three guineas. To Mr. William

Weatherill, of Marske, for the best bay or brown horse for getting coach horses, three guineas. To Mr. William Wilson, of Barwick, for the best boar, two guineas.

As a labourer was lately taking down part of an old wall within the precincts of the priory of Knaresborough, he discovered a large quantity of silver coin, amounting to near sixteen hundred pieces, mostly of the coinage of Edward the First, coined at the city of Canterbury. There were others also coined at York, Durham, Newcastle, &c.

An uncommonly large and regular tooth of some species of bulky animal yet unknown, was a few weeks ago found upon the sea-shore at Spurn Point, near Hull. The bottom part of it is quite flat and even, with alternate full and hollow black stripes across; its weight is twenty-five ounces; measurement, twelve inches and a half round; and four inches long, notwithstanding part of the grains, of which there have been five, were inconsiderately broken off by the person who discovered it: the upper part is of various colours; and it is somewhat in form like a small box iron.

*Married.*] At Sheffield, Mr. Rowland Hodgson, merchant, son of the late Rev. Rowland H. rector of Rawmarsh, to Miss Harriet Tudor, second daughter of the late Henry T. esq.—Mr. John Walker, iron-merchant, to Miss Frances.

At Hull, Mr. George Turner, cashier to the bank of Messrs. Pease, Knowley, Wray, and Liddell, to Miss Debnam, daughter of Mr. D. quarter master of the East Suffolk Militia.—Mr. Caparn, chymist and druggist, to Miss Sarah Jackson, daughter of Mr. J. wharfinger, of Newark.—Mr. Henry Denton, jun. merchant, to Miss Walesby, of Market Stainton, Lincolnshire.

At Doncaster, the Rev. H. Prowse Jones, to Miss Sarah Hussey Shafto, youngest daughter of Sir Cuthbert S. of Barington Hill, Northumberland.

At Ripon, Lepton Dobson, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Terry, only daughter of Mr. Alderman T. of Ripon, banker.—Mr. William Taylor, of Hull, merchant, to Miss Alice Askwith, daughter of William A. esq.

At Bawtry, John Kaye, esq. of Wath Hall, to Miss Milnes, niece to the late Paul Harrison, esq.

*Died.*] At Leeds, Mr. Abraham Walker, dyer, and a member of the Leeds Volunteer Cavalry.—Mr. Joshua Wilson, son of Mr. John W.—Mr. Swanfelder, painter.—Mr. Savile Green, many years partner in the house of Hartley, Green, and Co. of the Pottery.—Miss Topham, daughter of Mr. T. of Mill Hill.—In the prime of life, Mr. William Wood, a serjeant in the Leeds Volunteer Infantry.—Mr. William Wray, 78, formerly a card-maker, but had retired from business.—Mr. Joseph Wood.—Mr. James Kaye, one of the owners of the wherries employed



employed at the River Navigation Warehouses.

At York, Mr. Lawrence Smith, woollen-draper, 53.—Mrs Thwaites, relict of Mr. Edmund T.—Suddenly, Mr. Richard Stott, 74.—Miss Charlotte Bulmer, daughter of Mr. Francis B.—Thomas Oldfield, esq. one of the partners in the banking-house of Wilton, Smith, Hartley, Tweedy, and Co. and a captain in the York Volunteers.—Mrs. Jane Hudson, 77.—Mrs. Taite, 48, wife of Mr. T. wine-merchant.—Mrs. Telford, wife of Mr. T. 59.

At Hull, Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. James M. 53.—Suddenly, 55, Mrs. Gooddy, wife of Mr. G. merchant.—At the advanced age of 98, David Morrison, an out-pensioner of Chelsea, who served 26 years in the 21st foot, or Scotch Fusilleers, and the whole of that period in one company. He was at the battle of Dettingen and Fontenoy, and the siege of Ostend. He was also at the battle of Culloden, in 1746, and at the taking of Carlisle from the rebels. In 1761, he was present and assisted at the conquest of Belleisle. Notwithstanding the warm and active services in which he was engaged, he never received a wound, except one in the head at the battle of Dettingen; and enjoyed a good state of health until injured by a fall in the street, a few years previous to his death.

At Barnsley, 66, Mr. Cockshaw, bookseller, in whom the Sunday schools have lost an indefatigably attentive patron.

At Beverley, Miss Amelia Alderson, youngest daughter of John Alderson, M.D. of Hull.

At Pickering, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Birdfall, surgeon and apothecary.

#### LANCASHIRE.

*Married.*] At Eccles, the Rev. Richard Waller, rector of Birch, in Essex, to Miss H. Frodsham, second daughter of William F. esq. of Booth's Farm, Worsley.

At Liverpool, Mr. Peter Dickenson, to Miss Sarah Clark.—Mr. George Welsh, broker, to Miss Abram, daughter of Mr. Ralph A. merchant.

At Prescot, Mr. William Houghton, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Jackson.

At Upholland, Mr. Samuel Singleton, of Wigan, to Miss Harriet Prescot, of Dalton.

George Scovell, esq. captain in the 4th dragoons, to Miss Clowes, eldest daughter of the late Samuel C. esq. of Broughton, near Manchester.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Hampson, to Miss Ann Mosley.—Mr. Bentley, to Miss Reddish.—Mr. Charles Boothby, to Mrs. Nield, widow of the late Mr. Henry N. of Heaton Norris.

James Taylor, esq. of Moston, to Miss S. A. Marland, daughter of the late Samuel M. esq. of Grosvenor-square.

Mr. James Garfide, of Ashton-under-Line, to Miss Mary Ingham, of Audenshaw.

*Died.*] At Mount Vernon, Mrs. Roberts, 35, wife of Mr. R. merchant, of Liverpool.

At Walton, Mrs. Williamson, wife of Mr. William W.

At Warrington, Mr. Samuel Wofencroft, 46.—William Orrett, esq. postmaster, and one of the proprietors of the Wilderspool brewery.

At Haverthwaite, near Cartmel, Mr. John Rawlinson, 63.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Lloyd, 26, wife of Mr. Thomas L. pilot.—Mrs. Myers, wife of Mr. Robert M. merchant.—Mrs. Hinde, relict of Mr. H. butcher.—Mr. Thomas Smith, upholsterer, 30.—Mrs. Lolley, wife of Mr. William L. distiller.—Mrs. Morley, 26.—Mrs. Jane Wrigglesworth.—Mr. James Bradley, 22.—Miss A. E. Walker, daughter of Mr. James Walker, a young lady of the most amiable and engaging disposition.—Mr. Alexander Gordon, printer.—Mrs. Appleton, wife of Mr. A. sail-maker.—At the house of the Rev. A. McDonald, the Rev. Joseph Hadelley, 64.—Mrs. Betty Hale.—Mrs. Chester, wife of Mr. Charles C.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Thomas J. tallow-chandler, 32.—Miss Sarah Tomlinson, 20.

At Bolton, Mrs. Gordon, wife of Mr. William G.

At Heytham, near Lancaster, 84, Mrs. Margaret Hodgson, wife of Mr. Samuel Hodgson, aged 86. This venerable pair had been married 64 years, during which they had six children, who are now alive, and whose united ages amount to 512 years.—The deceased was grandmother and great-grandmother to 64 children, and aunt to upwards of 144.

Mr. William Fisher, of Walton-le-Dale, cotton-manufacturer.

At Formby, Mrs. Hodgson, wife of the Rev. Jacob H. curate of that place.

Suddenly, at Greenock, in Scotland, Captain Pofflethwaite, of the ship Benson, of Lancaster.

At Withington, near Manchester, William Wright, esq. late chief magistrate of Portland, in the island of Jamaica.

At Rochdale, Mr. Turner, only daughter of Mr. T. surgeon.

At Scotforth, near Blackburn, Mr. Richard Herdman, chief constable of the hundred of Lonsdale, south of the fands, 45.

At Upholland, Mrs. Mary Smith, 85, relict of Mr. Randal S.

At Wavertree, Mr. James Mitchell, merchant, of Liverpool.

At Broomfield, Miss Wray, daughter of the late Captain W. of the navy.

At Ardwick, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Benjamin W. esq.

At Manchester, Miss Ann Knight, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel K.—Mrs. John Sherratt.—Mr. Peter Irlam, upholsterer, 50.—Mrs. Withington, widow of Mr. Richard W. mer-

W. merchant.—Mr. T. Greatrix, 84.—Mr. John Godfrey, attorney.—Mrs. Overall, 85.—Mr. Lee Watson Seddon.

CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. Connah, surgeon, to Miss Shaw.—Mr. John Dawnes, merchant, of New York, to Miss Wright.—The Rev. Mr. Fawcett, to Miss Owen, milliner.

Mr. John Bralley, of Buerton, to Miss Percival.

At Wilmslow, Thomas Goodman, esq. of Eccles, Derbyshire, to Miss Catherine Eaton.

At Middlewich, Mr. John Whitehead, liquor-merchant, to Miss Reeves.—Mr. William Reeves, to Miss Holland.

At Cheadle, Mr. Joseph Deare, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Robinson.

At Lymm, Mr. John Hatton, to Miss Coppock.

*Died.*] At Tarvin, near Chester, Mr. Edwards, cornfactor.

At Acton, Mr. Barlow, farmer, 84.

At Bebbington, Mrs. Wrenthall, wife of Mr. William W. musician, of Liverpool.

At Necton, Mrs. Whally, widow of Mr. W. baker, of Chester.

DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Derby, Mr. Gilbert, to Mrs. Chamberlin.—Mr. Swift, to Mrs. Granger.—Mr. Sutton, of Yoxall, surgeon, to Miss Catherine Hart, youngest daughter of the late Mr. H. of Ranton-hall, Staffordshire.

At Edensor, Mr. John Mugliston, manufacturer, of Chesterfield, to Miss Barker.

At West Hallam, Mr. Bernard Bretnor, of Derby, to Miss Sarah Clark.

At Eckington, Mr. George Cox, farmer, of Litfield, to Miss Hannah Gray, of Molebrook.

*Died.*] At Chesterfield, aged 24 years, Colonel Henry Lapoyne, one of the French prisoners of war on parole at that place. He was nephew and Aid de-Camp to the General of that name, who is now upon his parole at Chesterfield. His remains were interred in the church there, attended by a great concourse of spectators.—Mrs. White, relict of George W. esq. of Whitster.—Mr. Moore, auctioneer and architect.

At Buxton, T. Wittington, esq. of Manchester. While taking a ride out, his horse fell down with him, by which accident he was so much crushed that he never spoke afterwards, and expired in a few hours. In his pocket was found a written paper with these words, "If I die at Buxton, bury me at Fairfield." He was 44 years of age, and had witnessed a funeral at the latter place the day before his death.

At Crich, Mrs. Lydia Hay, wife of Mr. Hay.

At Derby, Miss Grayson, a maiden lady, 60.—Mr. Thomas Melland, 74.—Mr. Charles Breadall, farrier, 31.

Thomas Pares, esq. of Hopwell Hall. At Mercaston, Mrs. Webster, wife of Mr. John W. 40.

At Duffield, Miss Margaret Winrow, second daughter of the late Mr. W. 22.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Seal, lace-manufacturer, to Miss Dann, daughter of Mr. D. in Narrow-marsh.—Mr. Samuel Fox, dyer, to Miss Roe, of London.—Mr. Lord, smith and farrier, to Miss H. Bickley.

Mr. Howitt, farmer, of Papplewick, to Miss Johnson, of the Bull Inn, Mansfield.

At Gotham, near Nottingham, Mr. Brown, land-surveyor, of Ossington, to Miss Redfern.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mrs. Martha Pepper.—Mr. Fearahead, farrier.—Mrs. Crossland, relict of Mr. John C. hosier.—Mr. William Hage, formerly a baker.—Mr. George Richards, hosier and lace-manufacturer, many years the superintendant of Horton and Co.'s patent knotted manufactory.—Mr. Cullen, farmer and grazier, of Upton, near Southwell.—Mrs. Prisca Lee, sister of the late Mr. L. of Wilford, 88.—Mr. Francis Price, formerly serjeant-major in the 4th, or King's own regiment of infantry, 72.—Mrs. Mabbott, wife of Mr. M. hosier; and three days afterwards, in the same house, where she had been attending, Mrs. Booth.

At Newark, Mr. William Holmes, hatter.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Louth, Mr. William Esplin, to Miss Elizabeth Fawcett.—Mr. George Smith, musician, to Miss White.

At Lincoln, Mr. Cottrell, to Mrs. Pickworth, of the Pack Horse public house.

The Rev. Dr. Parkinson, of Ravendale, to Miss Gilliat, of Louth.

The Rev. Peter Lathbury, rector of Livermere, to Miss Mills, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Mills, prebendary of Lincoln.

At Gainsbro', John Nettlehip, jun. esq. to Miss A. Hunt, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph H.—Mr. Thomas Palian, grocer, to Miss Ann Wright.

Lieutenant Gossi, of the North Lincoln militia, to Mrs. Leaton, of Whickham House, Durham.

At Stamford, Mr. Cooper, surgeon, to Miss Adams, daughter of the late John A. esq. solicitor, of London.

*Died.*] At Louth, Mr. William Bradley, joiner, 74.—Serjeant Wetheral, late of the 10th regiment of foot.—George Sapsford, esq. His property, which is very considerable, devolves to his nephew, Sapsford Harold, esq. of Utterby.—Mrs. Blyth, 75, wife of Mr. E. B. cornfactor.—Mr. Hill Petch, of London, some time since a respectable draper of Louth.

At Barton, Mr. John Bygott, 61.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Metham, wife of Mr. M. boot and shoemaker.—Mr. Samuel Robinson,



binson, 24, whitesmith, a member of the Lincoln volunteer infantry.

At Gainsbro', Mrs. Mary Poole, widow, aged 82.

At Walefby, near Market Raifin, Mr. Thomas Carr, farmer, 53.

At Castle Rising, John Wakefield, esq. senior alderman of that borough, where he had served the office of mayor twenty-seven times.

At Caythorpe, near Grantham, Mrs. Smith, 48, wife of Mr. William S. auctioneer.

At Orby, of a decline, Miss Cuthbert, daughter of Mr. George C.

At Alford, Mr. James Boyes, grazier, 28.

At Hundleby, Mr. Joseph Horn, father to Mr. John H. maltster.

At Spillby, Mrs. Foster, 71.

At Pyke Hall, near Spalding, Mr. Robert Davie, farmer, 71.

At Huttoft, Mr. John Mountain. He dropt down in a fit and instantly expired.

At Grantham, Mrs. Barnes, 78, relict of Mr. Robert B.

At Ranceby, near Sleaford, Mr. Barber, sen. 97.

At Halton Hologate, Mr. Hubbert, wife of Mr. George H.

At Alford, of an apoplectic seizure, Mrs. Young.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. Thomas Kirby, to Miss Sarah Slater—Mr. Richard Arnold, of Combfields, to Miss Arnold, daughter of the late Richard A. esq. of Lutterworth.

At Enderby, Mr. R. Marston, to Miss M. Wilmore.

At Leicester, Mr. Barnard, printer, of London, to Miss Sultzer.—Mr. Wm. Cooper, hatter, to Miss C. Lomas, daughter of Mr. L. woolstapler.

*Died.*] At Loughborough, Mrs. Bishop, mother of Mr. Alderman B. of the Three Crowns Inn, 80.

At Melton Mowbray, Edward Stokes, gent. 68. He was an eminent attorney, and practised with ability, success, and integrity: he was also one of the coroners for the county, which office he some time ago resigned.—Mr. Richard Draycott, assisting clerk to Mr. G. Latham, attorney, 25.—Mrs. Luck, wife of Mr. George L. and sister to Mr. Blunt, attorney.

At Ansty, Robert Martin, gent. 61.

At Leicester, Rebecca Barfoot, relict of Mr. B. tailor, 80.—Mr. James Fenton, an eminent farrier, 57. He was a man of talents, and was justly esteemed an able practitioner; but suffered his violence of temper sometimes to lead him into eccentricities. Had his application been equal to his abilities, he would not only have acquired a fortune, but have ranked among the first of his profession.—Mrs. Nicholls, wife of Mr. N. grocer.—Mr. Cox, grocer, of London.

At Fleckney, Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. Robert C. grazier, 37.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wolverhampton, Mr. W. H. Eastwick, goldsmith, of London, to Miss Amelia Whitehouse, eldest daughter of Abel W. gent.

*Died.*] At West Cromwich, Bailey Cad-dock, gent. 76.

At Walsall, Mr. Thomas Nicholls.—Mr. Shaw, late of Stone.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. Thomas C. of Ahted, near Birmingham, 59.

At Bilston, Mr. Proud.

At Marchington, Mrs. Dullison, relict of Mr. D. late of Coventry, 75.

At Lane End, in the Potteries, the Rev. John Wright, who had been thirty-two years minister of that place, 61.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Leigh.—Mrs. Bateman, wife of Mr. B. hair-dresser.—Mr. Joseph Green, wheelwright.

At Penkhull, J. W. Haffels, esq.

At Blymhill, the Rev. H. Dickenfon, A. M. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and curate of Church Eaton.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Isaiah Horton, boiler-manufacturer, of West Bromwich, to Miss Mary Rock, of the George Inn, Wednesbury.

At Birmingham, Mr. James Chadwick, of Walsall, to Miss Hannah Price—Mr. George Lander, to Miss Hewitt, of Tamworth.—Mr. Peter Marchant, jun. to Miss Eliz. Wey, of Barbadoes.—Mr. John Leaven, of Sutton Coldfield, to Miss Mary Jobburn.

At Coventry, Mr. R. Clarke, baker, to Mrs. Stevens.

At Stonleigh, Mr. Edward Jones, of Packington, to Miss M. Bird, of Coventry.

*Died.*] At Barton Cottage, Sutton Coldfield, Mr. Derrington, sen. surgeon, of Birmingham.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Henry Woolley, 21.

At Hall End, near Tamworth, Mrs. Hill, 61.

At Birmingham, Mr. John Taylor, pearl button-maker, 73.—At her brother's house, Mrs. Ann Tomlinson, of London, 58.—Miss R. Jones.—Mr. James Heptinstall, 12.—Mr. Stephen Finney.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. John T. of King Edward's Place.—Mrs. Swinney, wife of Mr. S. printer of the Birmingham and Stafford Chronicle.

At Ahted, Mr. William Keay, formerly of the Green Lanes, near Birmingham.—Mr. Joseph Chellingsworth, formerly of the Berrow Farm, Worcestershire.

At Deritend, Mrs. Lambley, wife of Mr. L. cabinet-maker.—The Rev. Thos. Knightley, vicar of Offchurch, near Warwick, and Exhall, near Coventry.

At Worthen, Mr. John Gittins, 81; and, during the preparations for his funeral, his widow, Mrs. Jane G. 72.

At Coventry, Mrs. Payne, wife of Mr. Wm. P. attorney.

At Stonley, Mr. Richard Farmer, 22.—Mrs. Ann Sprigg, 90.

At Warwick, Mr. William Birch, surgeon.

At Sutton Coldfield, Lieutenant Gamble, of the 37th regiment.

At Colehill, Miss Margaret Powell, daughter of Captain P. of the Warwickshire militia.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At High Wycombe, the Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Rose.

At Baschurch, Mr. Chas. Glover, jun. of Ruyton Park, to Miss Ann Pickstock, of Newtown.—Mr. Nunnerley, of Boreatton, to Miss Mary Scott, of Fennemere.

At Shrewsbury, J. Hare, esq. lieutenant in the 21st regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Caroline Hawkins, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John H. rector of Worthen.

At Much Wenlock, Mr. Bickerton, of Oswestry, to Miss Morrall.

*Died.*] At Bayston, Mr. William Wood, farmer, 78.

At Claremont Hill, in the bloom of youth, Master Wilson.

At Lydley's Hayes, Mrs. Townson, relict of John T. esq. of Marsh Gate, near Richmond, Surry, 73.

At Walcot, near Chirbury, Mr. Wm. Turner, formerly an eminent tanner, of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, 50.

In consequence of being hurt by the pole of a chaise, William Barnett, a private in Captain Charlton's company of Shropshire volunteers. The officers of the corps have generously subscribed a day's pay, to be presented to the aged mother of this deserving but unfortunate young man, who, while living, was her chief support.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Wood, upwards of thirty years sexton of St. Mary's.—Mrs. Haslewood, wife of Thomas H. esq. 72.—Mr. Huquier, portrait-painter, 75.—Mr. Chas. Lloyd, maltster.—Mrs. Richards, wife of Mr. R.—Miss Timmings, of the ladies' boarding-school, Dog-lane.

At Long, near Wellington, Mr. William Samuel, only son of Mr. Joseph S. 17.

At Shade Oak, Mr. Pembrey, formerly of Brace Meole, near Shrewsbury, 75.

At Ellesmere, Mrs. Mary Jones, aunt to Mr. Baugh, bookseller and printer.—Mr. Thomas Merrington, nephew to Mrs. Price, of the Royal Oak Inn.

At Broseley, Miss K. James, second daughter of Mr. John J. 19.

At Lutwyche Hall, Thomas Langton, esq. whose loss will be severely felt by numerous poor families that derived their support from the employment he afforded them.

At Ludlow, Samuel Monger, esq. an alderman, and father of that corporation, 87.

At Hales Owen, the Rev. Wm Sutton, vicar of that place, and a magistrate for the county.—Mr. Moore, formerly a tinman, of Dale End, near Birmingham.

At Leegomery, Mrs. Nickson, wife of Wm. N. esq.

At Kilfall, Mrs. Bishton, wife of John B. sen. esq.

At Lulworth Castle, the Rev. Thomas Stanley, great uncle to Sir Thomas Stanley, bart. of Hooton, 89. A very considerable landed property, in Cheshire, was bequeathed him early in life, by his godfather, Mr. Massey, of Paddington, which, from religious motives, he relinquished, and made over to his brother the late Sir John S. His great virtues and learning, his sincere piety and unaffected modesty, will cause him to be long regretted by all his acquaintance, and particularly by the family of Lulworth Castle, in which he passed the last thirty-two years of his life.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Mr. Scott, of the London Road, to Mrs. Bowen.—R. Mence, esq. of the Middle Temple, London, to Miss Dandridge.

Mr. Wm. Harwood, stone-mason, of Bidford, Warwickshire, to Mrs. Mary Chatwood, of Worcester.

At Bushley, Mr. John Starkey, of Castle-marton, to Miss Harriot Price, youngest daughter of Mr. P. of Norton-grounds, Gloucestershire.

At Eckington, John Whitaker, esq. of Royal-hall, near Upton, to Miss A. Crump, third daughter of Wm. C. esq. of Woolter's-hill.

At Tenbury, Mr. John Wildon, of the Bell-inn, to Miss Mary Hooper, of Saltmarsh.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. John E. formerly a hosier of that city.—Mr. Wilks, relict of John W. esq. late of Coughton, Warwickshire, 73.—Mr. Somerfield of the Fish-inn.—Mrs. Fleming, widow of the late Richard Fleming, esq. of Dinmore Preceptory, Herefordshire.

At Upton on Severn, Miss Eliza Baines, daughter of the Rev. Robert B. rector of that parish.

At Cirencester, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Wm. Matthews, vicar of Chaddesley Corbett, in this county.

The Rev. Henry Green, sen. M.A. rector of Earl's Croome, and vicar of Feckenham, and chaplain to Lady Grantham.

At Lindridge, Richard Cooper, esq. formerly of Bewdley.

At Shelsley, Mr. J. Mountford.

At Hayley, Wm. Waldron, esq.

At Bengworth, the Rev. J. Beale, A.M. a man whose universal charity prompted him to contribute to the support of all the principal charitable institutions of the kingdom, and whose genuine philanthropy urged him to tread the path of life with his purse open in his hand, that every woe-worn sufferer whom he overtook might dip in and be relieved. His principles and practice were so consonant to those of his divine master, as to enable him to face death with confidence, and to resign his breath in the certain hope of a joyful resurrection.



HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hereford, Mr. Cooper, son of Mr. C. nailor, of Worcester, and one of the Worcestershire yeomanry cavalry, to Miss Thompson, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Pitt, saddler, to Miss Ann Pitt, daughter of Mr. P. of Hampton.—Mr. Aston, of Evesham, Worcestershire, to Miss Gammon.

At Much Marcle, Mr. S. Clinton, an eminent farmer, to Miss Vaughan, only daughter of Mr. V. late carrier of Hereford.

At Eardisland, Mr. John Davies, to Miss Ann Potts.

*Died.*] At the Court-house, near Kington, Mr. Stephens, surgeon, universally respected as a professional man.

At Ross, Eliza, wife of Cæsar Graham Fenn, only daughter of Edward Graham, gent. of Rodley-house, near Oxford.

The Rev. John Dale, LL.D. rector of Puddles town, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county.

Mr. Bowen, a respectable farmer, of Killoyd. He was found dead in the adjoining parish of Staunton upon Arrow, near that river. He had left his house some time before for the purpose of angling, and is supposed to have been on his return when he was suddenly summoned from the world.

At Hereford, John Winsten, esq. 54, captain in the first regiment of Herefordshire volunteers.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

After Brighton, no watering town has exceeded Cheltenham in advancement. The improvements carrying on there are elegant and extensive. That favoured old servant of the public, Mr. Watson, is still indefatigable in adding superior accommodations for the advantage of the place. His beautiful new theatre is finished, and he is now engaged in converting the old play-house into farther accommodations for the York hotel.

*Married.*] Mr. Joseph Gardiner, whitesmith, of Gloucester, to Miss Capener, of Brockworth.

Mr. Thomas Tryer, third son of Mr. T. of Hardwick, to Miss Chandler, eldest daughter of Mr. C. of Haresfield.

At Berkeley, Mr. Isaac Fairs to Miss Pegler.

At Frocester, D. S. Hayward, esq. to Miss Garlick.

At Badgworth, Mr. Samuel Roberts, brushmaker, of Gloucester, to Miss Palwin.

At Cheltenham, James Steers, esq. of Tottenham, Middlesex, to Miss Frances Snell, daughter of Peter S. esq. of Whitley court.

At Tidenham, Mr. Thomas Evans, of Llantrissant, Monmouthshire, to Miss James, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas J. of the Day-house farm.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. Wm. Orpin, to Miss Ockford, of Brinscomb.

At Gloucester, John Egginton, esq. of Oxley, Staffordshire, to Miss Thompson.

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*Died*] At Stroud, Mrs. Susannah Watkins, wife of Mr. Wm. W. clothier.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Higgs, sen.—Mrs. Bambury, wife of Mr. B. currier.—In child-bed, Mrs. Holmes, wife of John H. jun. esq. of Belfast, and daughter of Thomas Daniel, esq. attorney-general of Dominica.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Eliz. Coles, sister of the late Wm. C. esq. of Cadoxton, Glamorganshire.—Mr. Potter, cutler and turner 54.—Mrs. Priscilla Bromwich, a maiden lady, 95.—Mrs. Rudhall, widow of the late A. R. esq.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Croome, wife of Mr. C. tanner.

At Daglingworth, Giles Hains, esq. 67, a gentleman celebrated for his excellent breed of rams.

At Cromhall, Mrs. Marklove, aged 83.

At Barton-end, in the parish of Horley, Mrs. Sheppard.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Chancellor's prizes for the present year were adjudged to Mr. Reginald Heber, B.A. fellow of All Soul's college, for the English Essay on "The Sense of Honour;" and to Mr. Edward Venables Vernon, student of Christ Church, for the Latin Verses "*Natale Solum*."

*Married.*] Mr. C. Gabell, solicitor of Abingdon, to Miss Gough, eldest daughter of R. D. Gough, esq. of Souldern.

*Died.*] At Little Milton, Miss Briavis, eldest daughter of Mr. Barton, B. 17.

At Oxford, Mrs. Eliza Parlour, wife of Mr. Joseph P. tailor, 23.—Mrs. Jane Jones.

At Headington, Mrs. Couldrey, wife of Mr. C. late of Oxford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Peterborough Agricultural Society, held on the 5th of June, the following Premiums were disposed of:—Ten guineas for hollow-draining by stone the greatest number of acres, to Mr. John Barke, of Belisize Lodge.—Five guineas for the best two-year-old ram, to Mr. William Smith, of Stoke Doyle.—Five Guineas for the best one-year-old ram, to John Wing, esq. of Thorney.—Two guineas for the best theave, to Mr. Sampson Barber, of Willow Hall.—Five Guineas for the best stallion for hunters, to Mr. John Smart, of Gretford.—Mr. George Mann, of Shark's Lodge, produced a two-year-old draught stallion for the premium of seven guineas, but there appearing no other in competition, he was allowed a compensation of two guineas for his trouble.

*Married.*] At Northampton, the Rev. Thomas Cloud, to Miss Touzer.

At Moulton, Mr. Thomas Marriott, jun. horse-dealer, to Miss Mary Whiting.

At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mr. Cooper, surgeon, to Miss Adams.

*Died.*] At Northampton, Mrs. Baker, widow of Mr. John B. Woolstapler.—Mrs. Woolley, relict of Mr. Alderman W.—Mr. Benjamin Stevenson, youngest son of the late

Mr. Place S.—Mr. Alderman Mills, 84.—  
Mr. William Pierce.

At the Parsonage House, Castle Ashby, the  
Rev. Edw. Seagrave, A. M. rector of that  
place, and of Westcote Barton, Oxfordshire, 65.

At Blatherwick, the Rev. Mr. Jenkins.

At Oundle, Mrs. Fox, wife of Mr. F.  
farmer.

At Drayton House, near Thrapston, Mrs.  
Elizabeth Love, 73.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

From the registers of the several parishes in  
Cambridge for the year 1804, it appears that  
there were 93 marriages, 278 baptisms, and  
240 burials.

The members' four prizes, value fifteen  
guineas each, are this year adjudged to Mr.  
George Pryme, of Trinity College, and Mr.  
Thomas Starkie, fellow of Catherine Hall,  
senior bachelors: the subject—*Quænam com-  
moda litteris humanioribus oriri possint ex Veterum  
monumentis nuper Ægypto palæ factis*—And to  
Mr. Henry Raikes, of St. John's college, and  
Mr. Samuel Berney Vince, fellow of King's  
College, middle bachelors: the subject—*Quid  
de origine et antiquitate poematum Homero vulgo  
ascriptorum pronunciari debeat?*

The late Sir Wm. Browne's three gold  
medals are adjudged to Mr. George Pretyma  
Tomline, of Trinity College, for the Greek  
ode; and to Mr. Charles James Bloomfield, of  
the same college, for the Latin ode: the sub-  
ject—*In obitum mæstissimum ducis d'Engbien.*—  
And to Mr. Joseph K. Miller, of Trinity  
College, for the epigram: the subject—*Quid  
Rescui noster?*

*Married.*] At Cambridge, Mr. Thomas  
Sharpe, cabinet-maker, to Miss Elizabeth  
Yorke, youngest daughter of Mr. Yorke,  
baker.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mr. E. Buckett,  
shoemaker.—Mr. Thos. Elridge, porter of  
Pembroke Hall.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr.  
T. shoemaker.—Mr. James Snow, a private  
in the Cambridge volunteer infantry.

At Waterbeach, Mr. John Mason, an opu-  
lent farmer, 54.

#### NORFOLK.

A correspondent of the Norfolk Chronicle  
censures the practice of destroying rooks, as  
highly injurious to the interests of agri-  
culture. "I am not pretending (he says)  
to make any new discovery, when I as-  
sert, that, in almost every spot where a thin  
plant of wheat exists, we shall find, on exa-  
mining the earth, two species of enemies,  
the grub and the wire-worm. It is a fact  
equally indisputable, that one of the surest  
and most indefatigable adversaries of these de-  
structive insects is that poor persecuted bird  
the rook." To prove this assertion he ad-  
duces the following fact "A gentleman hav-  
ing killed a young rook or two for the pur-  
pose of deterring others from settling upon  
his new-sown corn, found their craws filled  
with a very considerable number of these  
grubs and wire-worms." He then proceeds:

"It is urged in defence of the practice of  
thinning a rookery, that the damage is im-  
mense which they do the farmer by their  
depredations upon his corn in spring and au-  
tumn. Supposing this to be true, yet what  
proportion will the expence of keeping his  
crops at the periods above-mentioned, say  
three or four guineas upon a farm of five or  
six hundred acres, bear to the possible and  
probable loss of a single inclosure of wheat?"

The Society of Arts have voted their gold  
medal to Mr. Plowman, of Rome, in this  
county, for an improved sheepfold. It is  
made in the form of a large pound; the sides  
run on wheels of cast-iron, and may be moved  
by one man. A fold of this kind is about  
twenty-one feet long and four feet high;  
each side is composed of five bars lengthwise,  
with uprights at proper distances; will hold  
three hundred sheep, and may be removed in  
five minutes.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Mr. James  
Brooks, jun. to Miss H. T. Robinson, daugh-  
ter of Mr. R. surgeon.

At Yarmouth, Lieutenant John Cameron,  
commanding the Swan hired cutter, to Miss  
E. Johnson, second daughter of Mr. Charles  
J. of the King's Head Inn.

At Beccles, Mr. John Ransome, iron-  
founder, to Miss Hannah Hunton, both of  
Yarmouth.

*Died.*] At Walsingham, Mrs. Gibbs,  
wife of Mr. Gibbs, 33.—Mrs. Ann Athill,  
relict of the Rev. James A. late of Foul-  
sham, 74.

At Thetford, Mr. William Sparrow, mer-  
chant.

At Aylsham, Mr. Edward Piggen, many  
years a respectable surgeon and apothecary,  
73. He has left fifty pounds to the Norfolk  
Benevolent Medical Society.

At Barningham, William Mason, esq.  
merchant.

At Norwich, Mrs. Hutchinson, 89.—Mr.  
Warner, blacksmith, 28.—Mr. Penelope  
Brettingham, 62.—Mr. Jonas Warden, 73.  
—Mrs. E. Beckwith, relict of Mr B. organ-  
ist of St. Peter's Mancroft, 75.—John  
Churchman, esq. 68; who for the last twen-  
ty or thirty years lived the life of a hermit;  
never going abroad, and but seldom admit-  
ting the company of a few select individuals.  
He was of a very studious turn, and in his  
early days had cultivated a poetical talent,  
and other literary attainments.—Mrs. Eliza-  
beth Hodgson, mother of Messrs. Hodgsons,  
schoolmasters, 73.—Mrs. Woodford, wife of  
Mr. W. grocer, 46.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson,  
84. Great part of her life was spent in the  
family of Nicholas Jackson, esq. Though  
of the same name, she was no relative, but,  
out of respect for her long and faithful ser-  
vices, the family enabled her to finish her  
days in plenty and peace.

At Yarmouth, Miss Sarah Marter, daugh-  
ter of the late Captain John M. 53.



At Boughton, Mr. Henry Sharpe, late of Elvedon Hall, Suffolk, 49.

At Pentney Ashwood, Mrs. Ann Lancaster, widow of Nathaniel L. rector of Stanford Rivers, Essex.

Mr. Charles Norris, youngest son of the Rev. William N. late of Wood Norton.

Miss Catherine Young, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Y. of Neston.

At Swaffham, Mr. George Plowright, 94.

At Lynn, Mr. Richard Sly, thirty eight years organist of St. Margaret's church, 63.

—Mr. W. Tuck, 77, who served the office of town chamberlain thirty-two years.

At Bungay, Mr. Asten, horse-dealer, 30.

At Gunton, Mrs. Sarah Cawston, widow of the late Mr. William C. 71.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] The Rev. Francis Fortescue Knottesford, of Hadleigh, to Miss Maria Downing, youngest daughter of the Rev. George D. rector of Ovington, and prebendary of Ely.

The Rev. Peter Lathbury, rector of Livermere, to Miss Mills, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. M. of Bury, prebendary of Lincoln.

At Stowmarket, Mr. King, auctioneer, to Miss Baldwin.

At Bury, Mr. Young, tailor, to Miss Shadow, daughter of Mr. S. of the Waggon Inn.

—Mr. Thomas Hart, of Great Thurlow, to Miss Orbell, of Feltham.

At Ipswich, Mr. William Buckingham, cabinet-maker, to Miss Hempstone.

*Died.*] In London, Mrs. Nunn, widow of Mr. N. late of Bury.

At Burton Mills, Mr. John Sparke, 70.

At Thorndon, Mr. Hammond, an opulent farmer.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Uvedale, a maiden lady.

At Bury, Mrs. Thwaites, laundress, 64.

—Mr. Brinkley, jun. shoemaker, 24, a member of Captain Benjafield's light infantry volunteers.—Mr. Haward, butcher.—Mr. John Morgan, bookbinder, 46.

At Hadleigh, Robert French, gent 76.

At Lavenham, the Rev. Mr. Mew, of that place. — As he and his wife were returning in a gig from visiting a friend, the spring broke, and the horse running away, they were both thrown out, and Mr. M. falling on a stone, was killed on the spot.

At Rickingham Superior, Mrs. Debenham, relict of Mr. James D. 68.

At Wilburton, W. John Crow, 69.

At Old Newton, the Rev. John Casborne, A.B. rector of Drinkstone.

At Botesdale, Mr. John Candler, cooper, 91.

At Castle Hedingham, Mr. Joseph Tomlinson, of the Bell Inn.

#### ESSEX.

A select party of distinguished agriculturists, of various districts, recently assembled at Felix Hall, in this county, to view the farming improvements of C. C. Western, esq.

After inspecting his capital stock of Devonshire cows, South Down sheep, and celebrated pigs, they rode over his corn-lands, and viewed the improvements on his new farms, which were deservedly admired. They saw a three-horse convex-breasted wheel-plough at work, called the old Essex plough, with which the ploughman crossed a stiff piece of land so skilfully, that the gentlemen made a subscription for him on the field, as a reward for his merit. The next morning they went to the Essex Agricultural Meeting at Chelmsford, where the cattle, &c. were exhibited for the prizes of the year. His Grace the Duke of Bedford consented to become one of the umpires on this occasion, conjointly with Sir William Rowley and Mr. Western. The Society, &c. afterwards adjourned to the fire-hall, where more than a hundred members and their friends sat down to dinner; after which the adjudication of prizes of the society's silver medals was made as follows:—Best cart stallion, Mr. James Scratton; best two-year old bull, Mr. Hobbs; best cow giving milk, Mr. Clarke; best pen ewe lambs, long wool, Mr. Salter; best do. do. short wool, Colonel Burgoyne; best long wool hoggets, Mr. Ambrose; best short wool fat wether, Mr. P. L. Wright. Mr. Cooke shewed five fat short-horned oxen on their way to Smithfield, which were much admired.

*Married*] At Danbury, Mr. J. Hammond, jun. miller, to Miss Chapman.

At Colchester, Lieutenant Colonel Bailey, inspecting field-officer of volunteers in the southern district, to Miss Mary Anne Silke, daughter of the Rev. Angel S. rector of Ashington.—Mr. Thomas Stone, of Leatherhead, Surry, maltster, to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. S. tanner.

*Died.*] At Chelmsford, Mrs. Jane Stokes.—Mr. John Mearns, nurseryman, 87.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Robert Taylor, white-smith.

At Colchester, Mr. Vincent, of the mariners.—Miss Suter, 22.—Mr. George Cant, one of the common-councilmen.

At Great Baddow, Mrs. Francis, wife of Mr. George F.

At Braintree, Mrs. Tomlins, of London.

At Springfield, Mrs. Cunningham, wife of Mr. C. supervisor of excise.

At South Shoebury, Mr. Christopher Miller.

At Woolpit Parsonage, Mr. C. Smith, eldest son of Captain S. of Feering House, 17. He was a young gentleman of extraordinary promise and unusually amiable manners.

#### KENT.

*Married*] At Eastry, Richard Halford, esq. jun. of Canterbury, to Miss Sarah Bargrave, youngest daughter of Robert Tournay B. esq. of Eastry court.

At Rochester, Mr. Thomas Terry, linen-draper, to Miss C. Rout.—Thomas Cresswell Troy,

Troy, esq. of Troy-town, to Miss Pickman, of Gillingham.

At Smarden, Mr. Thomas Isted, of Westwell, to Miss Jemima Munk, daughter of Mr. Edward M. of Smarden.

At Boxley, Mr. George Powell, linen-draper, of Maidstone, to Miss Whiting.

At Goudhurst, Mr. Thomas Williams, to Miss Wickham.

At Lewisham, Peter Young, esq. of Blackheath, to Miss Balfour, of Windsor.—John Mortimer, esq. to Miss S. Barber, daughter of John S. B. esq. of Blackheath.

At Margate, Captain T. Dean, to Miss Eliza Hankin.

*Died.*] At Maidstone, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. John S.—Mrs. Taylor, relict of Thomas T. gent.

At Fordwich, Mrs. Martha Jennings, widow, 87.

At Elmsted, Mrs. Noble, wife of Mr. Mace Noble.

At Chatham, Mrs. Morson, the wife of Colonel M. of the marines.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Deane, widow of Mr. D. butcher.—Mr. Thomas Simmonds, son of the late Mr. John S. 31—At the Fountain-tavern, Mr. Augustus Clifford, late of Wye.

At Chartham-hatch, Mrs. Margaret Wood, widow, 84.

At Dover, Mr. Wm. Boyton, son of Thomas B. esq.

At St. Peter's Thanet, Mr. Thomas Blackburn, wine-merchant.—Mrs. Jane Strivens, 96.

At Ramsgate, in his 73d year, Samuel Nicholson, esq. one of the aldermen of the city of Rochester. He was an excellent man, highly respected by all who knew him, and will be lamented as long as his virtues are remembered.

At Folkstone, Mrs. Fuller, wife of Mr. John F. auctioneer.

At Tenterden, Mr. Stephen Weaver, 28.—Mrs. Watson, upwards of 30 years keeper of the park-gate.

Mr. Thomas Walker, many years parish-clerk of Lenham, 75.

At Hunton, Thomas Mercer, esq. cornet in the Hunton troop of Independent Yeomanry, 59.

At Callis Grange Thanet, Mr. John Gibbons, formerly of Sittingbourn.

At Seven Oaks, Mrs. Nouaille, wife of Peter N. esq.

At Leybourn, Mr. John Price, master of the free grammar school.

At Trottesscliffe, Mr. Robinson, jun.

At Brabourne, Mrs. Chapman, widow, 82.

At Margate, Mrs. Slater, mother of George Slater, M. D. 92.

#### SURRY.

*Married.*] At Gatton, Captain Kerr, of the first foot guards, to Miss Hay, eldest daughter of Colonel Hay.

J. Earl, esq. of Kingston, to Miss Wildman, of Cuckfield, Suffex.

*Died.*] At Clapham Common, W. Power, esq. 73.—J. G. Gantier, esq.

At Champion-lodge, Camberwell, Miss Crespigny, the eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel and Lady Sarah C.

At Windleham, the Rev. R. B. Bell, late Fellow of New College, Oxford.

At Stockwell, Mr. Timothy Folgham, of Fleet-street, London.

At Croydon, Joseph Wilkes, esq. of Measham, Leicestershire, and one of the partners in the banking-house of Messrs. Wilkes, Dickensons, Goodall, and Fisher, in London, and in two country banks. He was also a proprietor and conductor of canals and collieries; in all which concerns, his attention was unremitting. He had a peculiar mode in the formation of roads, of which thirty years experience has fully established the reputation. The principle on which it is founded is, in all possible cases, by laying the road in a concave form, and on an inclined plane, to concentrate the water in the middle, and thus making them as near as may be, like to washways, these being made cleaner and better by rain, which in the old convex form, where there must be ruts, proves the destruction of roads. This mode is extending through a large district of country, and the roads have the advantage of not only being safer and more pleasant to travel upon, but the singular one of being kept in repair at so much less expence than, where in the old form, the tolls collected were inadequate to pay the interest of money borrowed upon them; by the saving of expences in this, not only the interest is paid, but the principal lessened.

#### SUSSEX.

*Married.*] At Malling, near Lewes, Mr. J. Morris, jun. to Miss Marchant, eldest daughter of Mr. M. of the Deanry.

At Hurstmonceux, Mr. John Purflove, to Miss Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. Christopher S.—Lieutenant Hall, of the county militia, to Mrs. J. Hill, of Henfield.

*Died.*] At Ditchling, Mr. Thomas White, yeoman, 92.

At Cadborough House, in the parish of Rye, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. James S.

At Boreham, Wm. Darrant, gent.

At Cuckfield, Mr. Bates, auctioneer.

At Seaford, Mr. Hood, auctioneer, 61.

At Chichester, Mrs. Farhill, widow of the late Mr. F. 88.—Matter Clear.

At Frant, Mrs. Eyles, wife of T. B. Eyles, esq.

At Woodmarcoate Farm, Mrs. Woods, wife of Mr. James W. and daughter of Mr. Alderman Ridge, of Chichester.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Roberts, druggist, of Gosport, to Miss Carver, of Itchfield.

At Alverstoke, Mr. W. G. Hunter, son of the late Rev. Dr. H. of Old Broad-street, London, to Miss Kate Gibson, of Gosport.



At Winchester, Mr. J. Wells, to Miss Newlyn, daughter of Mr. N. attorney.

At Lymington, the Hon. Col. St. George, of Switzerland, to Miss M. Carteret, second daughter of the late Admiral C.

At Andover, Lieut. W. Redine, of the Andover volunteers, to Miss Neale.—Mr. W. Elderfield, attorney, of Romsey, to Miss Goff, of Pitt.—Mr. Glendening, solicitor, of Portsea, to Mrs. King, of Thorney island.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Mr. J. Sturdy, wharfinger, 72.—Mr. Spurrier, master of the Royal George Inn.—Miss Harriet Smith, second daughter of the late Mr. S. attorney.—Mr. Sanders, an eminent brewer.—Mrs. King, wife of William King, esq.—Suddenly, the Rev. J. Henville, vicar of Rowner, near Gosport, and father of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of Wimmering.

At Newport, Mr. F. Gregory, of the Green Dragon Inn.

Mr. R. Clewer, of Heyling island; Mr. R. Bell, of Portsmouth; and Mr. T. Lewer, of Widley. It is a singular circumstance that death overtook these three school-fellows, nearly on the same day, before any of them had attained the age of 22.

At Horndean, Mrs. Crocker, wife of Mr. C. of Portsea.

At Winchester, Mrs. Orme, wife of Mr. Orme.—Mr. Wilkes, of the Royal George, public-house.

At Clifton, J. Fisher, esq. of Malshanger, and secretary to the Board of Excise.

At Mitchelmersh, C. Smith, esq. 72.

At Lyndhurst, Martin Byam, esq. of the island of Antigua.

At Portsmouth, Miss S. Montagu, third daughter of Admiral M.—Miss M. Rice.—Mrs. Mozley, widow.—M. March, esq. father of Mr. M. broker, of Gosport.—Mr. Whitman, hairdresser.—Mrs. Lewin, wife of Mr. L. of the India Arms Inn.

#### WILTSHIRE.

Salisbury plain, lately a dreary unprofitable waste, now in extensive tracts, presents the most gratifying appearance of cultivation and produce. A few years since, there was scarcely an inclosure or a spot of tillage for upwards of twenty miles, between Andover and Blandford, the whole of which is now reclaimed, and under various crops of excellent promise. This extraordinary improvement, so pleasurable to the agriculturist and philanthropist, cannot fail of producing the most important advantage to the community, as well as immense wealth to those by whom it has been effected.

*Married.*] At Pattern, James Baker, esq. of Bradford, to Miss Glass, only daughter of James G. esq. of Worton.

At Salisbury, Mr. Wm. Smith, to Mrs. Cartwright, widow of Mr. C. of Stockport, Cheshire.

At Netherhampton, Mr. Stephen Bawn, upwards of 80, to Miss L. Hayden.

At Corsham, Mr. Audley Harvey, attorney, of Chippenham, to Miss E. Jeans, niece to John Fuller, esq. of Neston Park.

At Landford, Mr. H. Martin, of Wallingford, Berks, to Miss Eliz. Andrews.—Mr. Ainsworth of Clarendon Park, to Miss Jane Bowcock, of Quarley.

At Heytesbury, Richard Bladon, esq. son of the bishop of Bath and Wells, to Miss Annabella A'Court, second daughter of Sir W. A'Court, bart.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Mrs. Washer, widow of William W. esq. late of Seaford, Sussex.—William Robbins, esq. late of Pilewell, near Lymington, Hants.—Wm. Michael Burrough, only son of Michael B. esq. banker.—Mrs. Watkins, relict of the late Wm. W. of White parish, 75.

At Malmesbury, Mrs. Eliz. Dewell, sister of the late T. Dewell, M. D.

At Chippenham, Mr. W. Tarrant, a very respectable clothier.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] Daniel M'Kinnon, esq. of Binfield, to Miss Yeamans Eliot, daughter of Thomas E. esq. of Kircudbright.

At Clewer, Mr. G. Perkins, of Egham, to Miss Ann Chamberlain, niece of Mr. Kempster, surveyor.

At Aldermaston, Mr. Stair, of the School, to Mrs. Whitmee.

At Kingston Lisle, the Hon. George Bowet, of Paul's Walden, Herts, brother to the Earl of Strathmore, to Miss Mary Thornhill, daughter of Edward T. esq.

*Died.*] At Hinton, the Rev. J. Loder, 73.

At Egham, Mr. Bird, formerly master of an eminent seminary in the metropolis.—Mr. Charles Dovity.

At Workingham, Mr. Richard Beaver, 86.—Mr. Joseph Gray, of Newbury, mealman. He had set off early in the morning to go into the country; but, a short distance from the town was seized with a fit and fell from his horse. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but in vain. He was a man deservedly esteemed for his integrity in all his dealings.

At Woolhampton-house, Mrs. Crewe.

At Browning-hill, Miss Wools, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Appleford W. of Fareham.

At Little Coxwell, Mrs. Povey, wife of Mr. John P. and daughter of Wm. Matthews, esq. lord of that manor.

At Reading, Mrs. Perry, wife of Mr. P. bricklayer.—Mr. Reyman, sen. 71.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

The first stone for the foundation of the proposed iron bridge, to be thrown over Bristol harbour at Bedminster, was lately laid by John Scanderett Harford, esq. one of the dock directors, amidst a vast concourse of people.

The proprietors of the Monmouthshire canal have resolved, in consequence of the increase of trade upon it, immediately to extend that navigation a considerable distance lower down the river.

*Married.*]

*Married.*] At Yatton, Henry Batt, esq. to Miss Mary Shenton, of Street, near Glastonbury.

At Bristol, Mr. Hugh Taylor, grocer, to Miss Williams of Clifton.

At Bath, Mr. J. Durston, of Bridgewater, to Miss Mason.—William Sparling, esq. of Petton, Shropshire, to Miss E. E. Walmesley, only daughter of John W. esq.—Michael Egan, esq. of Gort, county of Galway, to Miss Simpson.—Mr. J. Cores, to Miss M. Bell.—Mr. Edward Bowen, grocer, to Miss Moxham, of Chelsea.—William Read, esq. to Miss J. Robinson.—James Pipon, esq. eldest son of — P. esq. of Jersey, to Miss Hodges, grand-daughter of the late Sir James H. and niece to Lady Nugent.

*Died.*] At Keynsham, Mr. J. Moon, attorney.

At Corsham, Mrs. Thorpe, relict of Mr. T. surgeon, 66.

At Lincomb, Mrs. Howse, wife of H. E. H. esq.

At Bristol, Mrs. Warner, wife of Mr. W. basket-maker.—Miss Evans, the only child of the Rev. Mr. E.—Mrs. Wilmot, wife of Mr. Thomas W.—Miss Sarah Emily Miles, 23.—Of an apoplexy, Mrs. Watkins, wife of Mr. W. currier.—Mrs. Burge, wife of Mr. B. pastry-cook.—Mr. W. Hurley, many years assistant to Mr. William Bartlett, brandy-merchant.—Mr. Drewett, statuary.

Near Bristol, Mr. James Thompson, a foreman in the yard at Pile Marsh-works, 40; Elizabeth, his wife, 41; and William their son, 7; they were all three unfortunately drowned in a large brick pit. It appeared on evidence, at the coroner's inquest, that the son was playing with a hoop, near the brink of the pit, and in endeavouring to stop it from rolling into the water, he fell in. The mother, seeing the accident, immediately ran to his assistance, and over-reached herself to lay hold of his clothes; she also got out of her depth. The father, hearing their cries, next ran to the spot, and seeing the dreadful situation of his wife and child—in the very act of sinking—he, in a state of distraction, plunged into the water (about eleven feet deep) in the hope of rescuing them; but, missing his aim, they all perished together. When the bodies were found, about an hour after the accident, the mother had her son closely clasped in her arms. Every means were used for their recovery, but without effect. Mr. Thompson was a native of Sanderland, in the county of Durham, and had made arrangements to return home with his family the following week. They have left three children, the eldest only six years of age.

At Bath, Mrs. Curtis, wife of Mr. C. mercer.—Mrs. Hay, wife of Mr. H. apothecary. Mr. Reynolds, son of — R. esq.—Ralph Broome, esq. formerly Judge Advocate in

India, and author of the "Elucidation of Hastings's Trial." — Mrs. Snailom, wife of Mr. S. one of the serjeants at mace.—Mr. Wilcox, late a haberdasher.—Mrs. Lindsay, widow of George L. esq. of Chester, and mother of Mrs. Hewlett.—Mrs. Butcher, wife of Mr. B. linen-draper, 22, having been married only a few months.—Mrs. Norris, relict of William N. esq. of Nonfuch House, Wilts, 75.—Mr. Pike, of Fitzhead.—Mr. William Moore, late a jeweller and toymaker. Captain Arthur Davis, of Forest Hall, near Swansea.

At Ven House Milborne Port, Miss Medlycott, eldest daughter of W. C. M. esq.

At Widcombe, Mr. Brabant, formerly an ingenious electrician of Bath, 81.

At Marshfield, Mr. William Shortland, supervisor of excise.—Mr. Charles Wait, maltster.

At Durnford, Mrs. Langford, widow of the late Robert L. esq.

The Rev. Charles Moss, Precentor and Canon Residentiary of Wells, 69.

Suddenly, at the Rectory House, North Cadbury, Mrs. Askew, wife of the Rev. Dr. Askew.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Yeovil, Mr. J. Slatter, of Ilminster, to Miss E. Batten, daughter of Mr. B. of the custom house, London.

At Beaminster, Mr. George Eveleigh, ironmonger, to Miss Bishop, daughter of John B. Esq. of Stonecomb-house.

At Awliscombe, Mr. Wm. Chennick, of Combrawleigh, to Miss Harriet Denner, youngest daughter of the late Mr. D.

At Broadwinfor, Mr. Robert Barfoot, wool-stapler, of Yeovil, to Miss Ewins only surviving daughter of the late Mr. Samuel E.

*Died.*] At Camborne, Mr. Vivian, son of Captain Andrew V. a youth of very promising abilities.

At Compton-house near Sherbone, Mr. Onesiphorus Bicknell, upwards of twenty-three years in the service of Robert Goodden, Esq.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Lieutenant Morris, of the Insolent-gun-brig, to Miss Mary Soidy, third daughter of Mr. Wm. S. of Plymouth dock.

At Whitechurch, Mr. John Davey Williams, of Tavistock, to Miss Frances Wilcock.

At Bridport, Lieutenant Thoyts, of the Royal-horse-guards, to Miss Bool, eldest daughter of N. B. Esq.

At Stoke, near Plymouth, Mr. Thomas Richards, Upholsterer, to Miss Belinda Richards, of Bodmin.

*Died.*] At Alphington, Mr. Thomas Slcombe, butcher, formerly of Exeter.

At Nymett near Bow, ——— Partridge, Esq.

At Killerton, Hugh Acland Esq. 76. At



At Plymouth Dock, Mr. W. Keys, formerly of the Victualling Office of that port.

At Dartmouth, Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. George P. comptroller of the customs.

At Chumleigh, Mrs. Hunt, of Exeter, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Manning, of Shobrooke.—Mr. Hugh Pyke, many years master of the King's Arms inn; and a week afterwards his mother, Mrs. Pyke, 90.

At Exeter, Mrs. Harding, wife of Mr. Harding, of the Barnstaple inn.—Mrs. Hyde, wife of Mr. George Hyde, fishmonger.—Mrs. Kitson, widow of the late Alderman Henry K. esq.

At Cowley-bridge, near Exeter, 23, Mary Humphreys, daughter of Mr. William Humphreys.

Of the yellow fever, on board his Majesty's ship *Theseus*, on the Jamaica station, William Honeywood, esq. of the royal navy, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Honeywood, prebendary of Exeter, and nephew to Sir John Honeywood, bart. M. P. for Honiton. He was a young man whose virtues and rising talents promised to render him an honour to his profession.

#### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Charles Foss Andrew, esq. of Polfue, to Miss Faro, of Merther.—Mr. James Vivian, of Camborne, to Miss Pynater, of St. Iffey.

At Launceston, Ensign Macpherson, of the 2d regiment, to Miss Mary Mounsteven, of Bodmin.

At St Ives, Mr. Daniel Freeman, jun. mercer, to Miss Patty Watts, youngest daughter of the late Captain Robert Watts.—Mr. Henry Major, schoolmaster, to Miss Hannah Pearle.

At Lostwithiel, Mr. Cornelius Quillou, to Miss Bark.

*Died.*] At Truro, Mr. John Hoare, many years clerk to Ralph Allen Daniell, esq.—Mrs. Richards, wife of Mr. George Richards, architect.

At Egloshayle, 22, Mr. J. Roberts, son of Mr. Roberts, of Creed, near Grampond.

At Pellew House, in Breage, 55, Mrs. E. Lemon, relict of Samuel L. esq. collector of the customs at Scilly.

At St. Mary's, Scilly, 77, Mr. Thomas Hall, twenty-five years comptroller and tide-surveyor of that port.

At St. Ives, Mr. R. Wearne, senior, merchant.—Mr. Samuel Autridge, a serjeant in the Launceston and Newport volunteers.

At Falmouth, Mr. Richard Motton.

Aged 76, the Rev. John Lake, rector of Lanivet. A gentleman in whom the smile of cheerful benevolence, which uninterruptedly beamed on his countenance and enlivened his conversation, was the pure emanation of a mind in which there was no guile, and from whence every base passion was banished, to make room for the benign and social virtues of humanity and religion.

#### NORTH BRITAIN.

The lord provost, magistrates, and council of Edinburgh, have offered premiums to the crews of boats belonging to any place in Scotland, who deliver the greatest quantity of fresh fish (herrings excepted) at each of the following ports, viz. Leith, Newhaven, and Fisherrow, from the first of May, 1805, to the first of May, 1806.—For the first boat, producing the greatest quantity of fish, a premium of 40l.; for the second boat, ditto, 25l.; for the third boat, ditto, 15l.; for the fourth boat, ditto, 10l.

*Married.*] At Perth, Mr. John Morison, manufacturer, Milnathort, to Miss Coventry, daughter of David C. esq. of Arlary.

At Edinburgh, Mr. John Robertson, to Miss Jean Hunter, daughter of the late Geo. H. ship-master, in Aberdour.—Colonel Lauriston of the East-India Company's service, to Miss Maria Craufurd, daughter of the late A. C. esq. of Ardmillan.

At Turnerhall, the Rev. Robert Arthur, minister of Risolis, to Mrs. Rainy, widow of the Rev. Mr. R. minister of Meldrum, and eldest daughter of the late John Turner, esq. of Turnerhall.

At Eastvale, Stewart Smith, esq. of Glasgow, to Miss Agnes Graham, daughter of William Graham, esq. of Glasgow.

At Tarvit House, Fifeshire, George Ramsay, esq. to Miss Anne Rigg.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Sir James Colquhoun, bart. of Luss, sheriff depute of Dumbartonshire.—Miss Marjory Robinson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Robinson, keeper of the records.—Mrs. Mary Menzies, widow of James Reid, esq. of Gorgie, and daughter of the late James Menzies, Esq. of Culdares.—Dr. Donald Smith, late surgeon to the Breadalbane fencibles. In him the country has lost a scholar and antiquarian, whose extent of knowledge, acuteness, and industry, have seldom been equalled. In Celtic literature he perhaps exceeded all his contemporaries. He possessed many virtues and excellent qualities, accompanied with the most simple and unassuming manners.—Thomas Brooke, M. D. jun. of Wakefield, Yorkshire.

At Ballygowan, Robert Rollo Reid, esq.

At Houndwood, 76, William Dunbar, esq.—77, the Rev. James M'Laggan, minister of Blair-Athol, in the fiftieth year of his ministry.

At Craigharnet House, John Stirling, esq.

At Ayr, Mr. John Boswell, writer, and one of the collectors of taxes for the county of Ayr.

At Stirling, Finlay Miller, esq. many years surgeon in his Majesty's 26th regiment of foot.

At Gaorin, in the estate of Mr. Drummond, of Logiealmond and immediate vicinity of Amalree, Margaret Ker, 107. She retained her mental faculties to the last day of her life.

#### IRELAND.

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The fifth spring shew of the Farming Society of Ireland, took place at Dublin, in the month of March, and continued five days; and it was acknowledged by those who have attended similar exhibitions, that they never witnessed a more gratifying display of zeal and attention than in the members of this society. The premiums offered at this shew were—for fat cattle and swine—for fat sheep of different breeds—for seed corn and ploughing. For the exhibition of cattle and swine, which are great objects of the society, being the basis of the provision trade, there appeared evidently great exertions in making improvement, and much actual advancement. Some of the cattle were certainly not inferior to those produced last year at the Christmas and spring shews in London. The long-horned heifer, which obtained the medal, was under four years old; and though small, she was considered superior to all the rest, from the lightness of ossal, and carrying meat of the best quality on the most profitable parts. The improvement in swine was fully equal to any thing in London, which in this animal is more speedily extended by its more prolific tendency and early maturity. Amongst the cattle, the long-horned, the native breed of Ireland, were most numerous; but there were some excellent Herefords, two of which gained prizes. It was observed, with regret, that there were no Devons, or Highland Scots, which are so much esteemed in the London market. Some of the fattest animals exhibited had been brought to that state without the very expensive processes made use of in other places, and some of them chiefly by potatoes. This is of more importance than can well be imagined, as every inducement to raise great quantities of that useful root will occasion it to be in greater plenty, and at a lower price; and from some late improvements made in encreasing its produce with a small quantity of manure, there is no saying to what an extent this may be carried. There were two pens of South Down sheep—the Hoggets were very much approved of. The five Hogget wethers of the new Leicester breed shewn by Mr. Garnett, of Summerseat, which had always been fed on grass, without hay or any other food in winter, were sold to a butcher at 4l. each. The ploughing-match was conducted with equal spirit and order, at Mr. Garnett's, of Huntstown, about four miles from Dublin. This is the second season that Mr. Garnett has accommodated the society with land for the purpose. This situation was particularly interesting, exhibiting all around the ploughing-ground the great benefit Mr. Garnett has experienced from converting into tillage old mossy grass lands, some of which had, by constant mowing without manure, become unproductive of grass, and, since being tilled and laid down with clover and ray-grass, has afforded last year two very

luxuriant crops of hay. At former exhibitions, several ploughs with four horses and drivers were entered, but so general was the advantage felt of using two horses without a leader, that not one with four horses or four oxen was brought forward on this occasion. The ploughs were all of them, except three, the Scots swing plough, and the execution was in general good, though there is still room for improvement. Some were made in Ireland, that of the Reverend James Symes, of Ballyarthur, who gained the first premium and prize cup, was drawn by two very small spayed heifers, and held by a lad nineteen years of age, a native of the county of Wicklow. To remedy the inconvenience of importing these ploughs, and other agricultural implements, several members of the society have joined, in order to raise a sum of 3000l. for the establishment of a manufactory in Dublin, which is expected to commence immediately. From the steadiness of draft of the spayed heifers, as well as the ease with which they are trained, it appears desirable that they should be more frequently tried. The Suffolk punch mares, exhibited by Mr. Grierson, were noble draft animals, and were highly approved of by all the spectators. This breed, when not too large, combine strength and activity, and seem well adapted to the country. The seed corn produced was deemed by the judges equal to any samples imported. Mr. Grierson's oats, which gained the prize, were sown on the 14th of April, and reaped the 31st of August, producing 25 barrels to the Irish acre, or 8 quarters 2 bushels to the English acre; each bushel, Winchester sticked, weighing 45lb. 9oz. A very mistaken opinion has been inculcated by some persons, that the greater degree of moisture in Ireland is so unfavourable to the ripening of grain, that pasturage, instead of tillage, should meet the greater encouragement. There cannot be a more pernicious and unfounded error. Forty years ago it was believed, that wheat would not ripen in the North of Scotland, whereas, now wheat of the best quality is grown in that part of the United Kingdom. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant visited the exhibition, and expressed himself highly pleased with the instructive arrangement of the business. A great concourse of people attended every day, and seemed to be impressed with the advantages and rapid progress of the institution.

The Port of Dublin, which, (according to one of the numerous promises made in the year 1800, when the Union was carried in the Irish Parliament) was to have been vastly improved, remains pretty much in the same state as at that period. After having been surveyed by one of the ablest engineers in Europe, and his plan having met the sanction of the then Minister, the project appears to be entirely abandoned. It was ascertained, that by effecting a deep-water navigation



gation from Dunleary, the port of Dublin, from being one of the worst, would become one of the safest in Europe, at an expence of little more than 114,000*l.* and that mercantile vessels of the greatest burden might come into the Canal Docks, without the necessity of waiting for the tide, or passing the bar. In consequence of Mr. Jessop's estimate having satisfied the House of Commons in every respect, they came to a resolution to grant a sum of money to effect so desirable an object, as the improvement and protection of trade. This resolution was reported by Mr. Corry, on the 23d of June, 1800, and in July following, the entire resolutions respecting Inland Navigation, which had been agreed to in a Committee, were laid before the House by Mr. Alexander. One of them applied specially to the port of Dublin, and 500,000*l.* were granted towards furthering the purposes of Inland Navigation in Ireland. On the 2d of July, the report was ordered to be printed; and, on the same day, another report was laid before the House, of a proposal of making a Ship Canal from the Docks of Ringsend to Dunleary, and another for making Dalkey Sound a convenient harbour, and cutting a Canal from thence to the Grand Canal Docks. On the 16th of the same month, the Inland Navigation Bill was read a third time in the Lower House, and passed. "We were foremost (says the Editor of the Dublin Evening Post) in congratulating our fellow-citizens on the prosperity which would probably ensue in the event of the measure being brought into the United Parliament, and we joined to the wishes of several patriotic Members our sincere hope that Lord Castlereagh would have taken advantage of his seat in the Imperial Legislature, and have renewed the discussion of a subject so vitally important to his native country. But our hopes are not yet realised, and it is generally believed by the people of Ireland that this important measure, by which our circumstances were to have been materially improved, is, for the present (if not entirely) abandoned."

Between the 1st of January, 1802, and the 1st of January, 1803, the linen export of Belfast was 16,070 209 yards, and by taking the different denominations which made up that quantity, and pricing the whole at a very moderate value, the general average was found to be at least 2*s.* 6*d.* per yard, amounting to 1,807,898*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* The linen exports for the year ending January 1804 and 5, were fully equal to the above, and as the increase of the present year appears already so considerable, and from the many circumstances concurring to support it, we are warranted in supposing it will amount, on the 1st of January, 1806, to 18,000,000 yards, and exceed in value two millions sterling.

**Married**] At Nenagh, Francis Young, esq. of Shallee, county of Tipperary, to Miss Meagher, daughter of John Meagher, sen. esq.

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Gerald Blennerhasset, junior, of Riddlestown, esq. to Miss Masly, only daughter of William Masly, of Glenvill, esq.

The Rev. Samuel Maunsell, of Ballybrood, county Limerick, to Mrs. Brasier, widow of the late Creaghe Brasier, esq. of Saffron-hill, county Cork.

John Byrne, esq. of Ballynakill, county Carlow, to Miss Johanna Fennell, daughter of the late W. Fennell, esq. of Kilkenny.

William Cardiff, esq. of Ballynakill, Queen's county, to Miss Sherlock.

The Rev. John Armstrong, of Ennis, to Miss Young, daughter of the late Robert Young, esq. of Castlereagh, county Roscommon.

Lieutenant Colonel Lemon, of the 92d foot, to Miss Hobbs, daughter of G. Hobbs, of Barnaboy, King's county.

At Waterford, P. Kirwan, esq. lieutenant of the 48th regiment, to Miss Ann Doyle, daughter of Mr. John Doyle.

Timothy Bagnell, esq. of Raheen, county Westmeath, to Miss Brown, of Waterford, daughter of the late Mr. John Brown, of St. John's, Newfoundland.

William Cumming, esq. of Rockfield, county of Down, to Miss Corry, eldest daughter of Isaiah Corry, esq. of Corryvale, near Belfast.

**Died.**] At Dublin, Mrs. Catherine Stock, wife of the Bishop of Killala.—Aged 13, Rowland, son of Henry Ottiwell, esq. a youth of most amiable disposition and manners. His death was occasioned by his incautiously swinging out of a rope, suspended to a pulley, at the top of one of the stores, at the Linenhall: the rope broke and he fell on the flags, and instantly expired.—Mr. Edmund Burgefs, attorney.—John Stephens, esq. many years first clerk of the Barrack-office.—Aged 80, Mr. James German, coach-maker.—J. W. Irvin, esq.—Aged 38, the Rev. Gustavus Hume, rector of Eldermine, in the diocese of Ferns, and Rathfarnham, in the diocese of Ossory; and a few days afterwards his widow, Araminta Louisa Hume.—In her 22d year, Mrs. Oibrey, wife of Thomas Oibrey, esq.—Aged 23, Jocelyn Ingram, esq.—Sir Thomas Leighton, bart.—Aged 70, Patrick Crowe, esq.—Captain Robert McCubban, late of the Angushire militia.

At Derrymore, Mrs. Jane Russell, wife of James Russell, esq.

In the 63d year of his age, Thomas Jackson, esq. of Tullydoey, near Armagh. He was a native of England and settled in this country, and embarked largely in the linen-trade about thirty years ago, in which, as might be naturally expected from his attention and punctuality, he was very successful; he was a man eminently gifted with all the amiable qualities that adorn our nature, and consequently was an object of respect and esteem to all that knew him; but the most prominent feature in his character was Charity. That Heaven-born virtue prompted him, not only

to pity, but to relieve the distresses of the poor, which he did, "not to be seen of men," but in obedience to his God, and to gratify his own benevolent heart.

At Whitehouse, near Belfast, aged 57, Nicholas Grimshaw, esq.; a gentleman of a placid temper, gentle manners, and a most benevolent heart; the patron of industry in his neighbourhood, and the unwearied benefactor of the indigent and distressed. He might justly be styled the father of the cotton manufacture in this country, for he first established it in this part of the kingdom in its several branches, and brought it to a degree of perfection and excellence formerly unknown in Ireland. His fine taste and exalted genius were strikingly displayed in every part of his extended manufacture, and in the numerous improvements he made. For the few years before his death in which he acted as a magistrate, he was eminently useful in that character in his neighbourhood. As a master, a parent, and a friend, he was surpassed by none. The loss of a most amiable wife made an impression on his feeling heart, which time could not cure, nor years erase, which unhappily tended to impair his health, and hastened his dissolution. By his death his numerous family are deprived of a most affectionate and indulgent father; the poor, of a compassionate and liberal friend; and the community, of an intelligent, useful, and valuable member.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

Aged 40, M. Claude Chappé, administrator of the telegraphs, and whose name is inseparable from that useful invention.

At Göttingen, John Frederic Gmelin, one of its most laborious and learned professors, who was born at Tübingen, in 1748. He was the author of several performances on vegetable physiology, and the classification of plants, and likewise published numerous works on the materia medica and chemistry, mineralogy, and every part of natural his-

tory. One of the most celebrated, is his edition of the System of Nature of Linnæus. He, however, introduced great disorder into the science, by multiplying the species. Gmelin was also the author of a History of Chemistry, forming a part of the History of Arts and Sciences, undertaken by the professors of Göttingen. The world is indebted to him for the discovery of several excellent dyes, extracted from vegetable and mineral substances. As a man, he possessed unimpeachable integrity; he was mild, modest, and laborious; a good husband, an excellent father, and a faithful friend.

At Lisbon, aged 83, Theodore de Almeida, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of that city, and of the Royal Society of London. The works published by him amount to forty volumes, exclusive of five volumes of translations. He has left several manuscripts, for the publication of which he had obtained the permission of the censorship.

At Paris, M. Julien, member of the class of fine arts of the National Institute. Though advanced in years, he still laboured with success. He was one of the best statuarys that France possessed; his last work was the marble statue of Poussin. His Bathing Nymph, in white marble, and the statue of La Fontaine, are considered as his *chefs d'œuvre*.

At Calcutta, Henry Kennedy, M.D. late of Cultra, in the county of Down, esq. and physician in the Hon. the East India Company's service. Suddenly cut off in the flower of his age, and in a distant quarter of the world, his loss is the more severely felt by his friends and relations. A sound understanding, added to talents of a superior nature, promised fair (had he lived but a few years) to have raised him to the first rank in his profession. In him his family have sustained an irreparable loss; his profession has lost one who would have been to it an ornament; and society at large an useful and valuable member.

### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**N**OTHING is so remarkable in our commercial review of the present month, as the general torpor and deadness of almost every species of trade and manufacture. So severely is this stagnation felt in our great manufacturing towns, that at Manchester some considerable houses have been compelled to suspend their payments, and this has been followed by the failure of many others in the metropolis. All cotton goods are greatly depressed in price, and are expected to go yet lower.

Owing to the unexpected movements of the enemy's fleets, and the yet uncertain destination of the combined force, a great check has been given to our export trade. Considering the ocean as traversed in almost every direction by our merchantmen, it is alike fortunate and extraordinary that not more of them have fallen into the hands of the French squadrons, either in the West Indies, or in their passage to and from thence to Europe. The premium of insurance at Lloyd's has varied in the course of this month, from five to twenty-five guineas on the same risks.

The restraints so tyrannically imposed by Bonaparte on the commerce of Holland, has exceedingly embarrassed our intercourse with that country. Of the various articles which compose the new code of Dutch commerce, the following are the most important, and are immediately levelled against its trade with Great Britain.—1. The repeal and abolition of all taxes and resolutions existing before the decree against trading with Great Britain.—2. A prohibition of all direct commerce from any of the Dutch ports with Great Britain.—3. Every vessel that shall arrive in any of the Dutch ports, with false or forged papers, direct



rest from Great Britain, or any port or haven thereunto belonging, shall, together with every article of her cargo, be confiscated.—4. A prohibition of all importation of British manufacture, from any place and in any manner soever, under penalty of the articles being confiscated, and a fine of 1000 guilders. All indirect importation shall be punished corporally, and, if the case requires it, capitally. The term British manufacture comprises coal and train oil.—5. The captains, passengers, and crew are prohibited from taking with them, letters, packets, or any thing whatever intended for any port or haven in Great Britain, under the penalty of a fine of 1000 guilders, and one year's confinement, &c.

During the former part of this month our funds, partaking of the general dulness, maintained an undeviating price of  $58 \frac{1}{2}$ —3 per cents. reduced, and omnium  $3 \frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium. For the last fourteen days the uncertain missions of M. Novozilzoff, and the rumours of important changes in our administration have produced a small rise. Much omnium has been done at  $4 \frac{1}{2}$  premium—3 per cents. reduced at  $58 \frac{1}{2}$ , and 3 per cents. consols at 60 $\frac{1}{2}$  for the opening.

Oak bark has attained the enormous price of eight guineas per ton; a few years ago it was considered dear at 2s. per cwt.

The relative value of commodities at different periods forms an interesting object to the commercial observer, and will be made an occasional subject for introduction in our future numbers.

The Gottenburg mail which arrived on the 6th instant, brought advices that the treaty between England, Russia, and Sweden was finally arranged and concluded, in consequence of which the embargo was instantly taken off all ships bound to the Baltic.

By the Princess Charlotte Packet, which arrived at Falmouth on the 5th from the Leeward Islands, the agreeable intelligence was received of the safe arrival at Surinam, on the 8th of April, of a valuable fleet from London, without a single ship missing.

Bank stock is at 178; 3 per Cents. reduced  $58 \frac{1}{2}$ ; 4 per Cents. consols 1780,  $75 \frac{1}{2}$ ; 3 per Cent. consols for account 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The rate of Exchange on Amsterdam is at 38.3 for the pound sterling—on Hamburgh, 35.8—on Bourdeaux, 26.7—on Dublin, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. Portugal gold is at 4l. per ounce; silver, in new dollars, at 5s. 2d. per ounce. The insurance to Bengal is at twelve guineas per cent.—to the Mediterranean, twenty five guineas,—to America, two guineas,—to Africa, twenty guineas,—and, to Madeira, eight guineas.

Large quantities of cochineal, coffee, hides, sugar, and wood, have been recently imported into London.

The average price of muscovado sugar, exclusively of the duties, is 49s. 6d. per cwt.—sugar in lumps is at 5l. 12s. per cwt.—clayed sugar of Barbadoes, at 3l. 18s. The best hyson teas are at 5s. 2d. per lb. besides the duty. Port wine, 75l. per pipe. Spanish wool, 6s. 6d. per lb. Virginia tobacco, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. Raw silk from Italy, 27s. per lb. Thrown silk, 37s. per lb. Rum, 4s. 3d. per gallon. Bloom raisins, 5l. 5s. per cwt. Milled lead, 43l. 10s. per ton. Leather, in butts, 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Hops, 4l. 10s. per cwt. Cotton of Bourbon, 3s. 1d.

Exchequer bills to the amount of 11,500,000l. are to be brought into the money-market, in the course of the year.

The commercial intercourse with Holland is again, to a certain degree, renewed. Letters are now dispatched for that country from the Post Office on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The French confess that their trade is absolutely annihilated. Their 5 per cents. are at 60f. 30c.

The port of Genoa has been, for some time, deserted by all its seafaring trade and merchant-shipping, on account of the vigilance with which the blockade has been maintained by the English cruisers.

The late fair at Leipzig was attended by a vast concourse of people, from all Germany, from Great Britain, and from the countries in the north and south of Europe. The dealers from Russia and Poland made large purchases. English goods were chiefly in demand. The agents from England and Scotland found it necessary to bring up large quantities of new goods towards the end of the fair.

The herring fishery has commenced, in the Frith of Clyde. The herrings first taken were sold in Glasgow at 6d. each.

The first ships have returned from the Whale fishery on the coast of Greenland and in Davis's Straights. They have returned full. And by the accounts which they bring, the fishery of this year appears to have been in general very successful.

The Bank of Ireland has lately issued silver pieces, each tenpence in value, to a very considerable amount. These pieces the Bank promises to receive back again in payment, if they shall not be mutilated nor defaced.

Thirty or forty Danish vessels have been of late very gainfully employed in the carrying trade to the Mediterranean. One vessel of middling bulk has had 7000 dollars for a voyage from Tonningen to Leghorn. Another of larger size has had 2000 guineas for a voyage to Lisbon.

The profits on the stock of the Russian American Company for the years 1802 and 1803, are 156 roubles, per share.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE seasonable rains which have fallen during the course of the present month, have very much improved the growth of the winter and spring corn; the Wheat crops universally look well and improve much.

Peas and Beans are in the most flourishing state, and blossom well; the Grass seeds sown this spring, have taken good root, and are very promising.

The Clovers, which are now mowing, or ready for the scythe, will prove an abundant crop; the swath being long and heavy. The meadows in warm situations, will be, although not so early, equally productive.

Winter Tares have yielded an abundance of excellent keep for Sheep and Horses. The judicious practice of penning Sheep on Tares, and feeding Cart Horses in yards, has now become nearly general in the midland counties, and is attended with the most beneficial effects in enriching lands and raising manure.

Fruit-trees in exposed situations have been much injured by the long continuance of northerly winds; and in such aspects blights have been very prevalent.

The Potatoe crops begin to grow, and recover from the check given them by the late cold weather.

Great part of the Turnip fallows has been sown in the best condition; and we notice a large proportion of the Swedish kind, for late winter keep.

The present growing season has been favourable to the business of the Dairy, and has increased the demand for Milking Cows and small Store Pigs, which still maintain good prices; the larger sort of swine are dull of sale.

Lean Stock, from the recent improvement of the pastures, is much in request at the late fairs, and obtains good prices. Feeding Stock do well.

Store Sheep are in abundance, and much cheaper.

Wool in the fleece has a brisk sale, and obtains prices somewhat higher than last year.

The price of Wheat has gradually declined in the London market; at the beginning of the month English Wheat was from 64s. to 94s. per quarter, and at the close the highest price was 88s. Oats have varied from 29s. to 36s. Beans have been supplied in small quantities, and have been bought freely at a small advance; they are at present at 48s. Barley and Malt have experienced a dull sale during this month; and the prices have declined full three shillings per quarter; Barley varying from 40s. to 37s. per quarter. Fine Flour, 80s. 78s. 75s. per sack.

In Smithfield Market, Beef sells from 4s. to 6s. 2d. per stone; Mutton 4s. to 5s. 8d.; Veal 5s. to 6s. 8d.; Pork 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; and Lamb 6s. to 6s. 6d.

The prices of Hay and Straw are on the decline. Hay fetches in St. James's Market varied from 3l. 3s. to 2l. 15s. In Smithfield, from 3l. 10s. to 3l.; and in Whitechapel, from 3l. 16s. to 3l. 14s. Clover, from 4l. to 5l. 5s. Straw, 1l. 16s.—2l.—2l. 10.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May, to the 24th of June, inclusive, 1805, 1200 Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.			Thermometers.		
Highest 30.40.	May 30, June 2.	Wind N.E.	Highest 75°.	June 9.	Wind S.
Lowest 29.44.	June 11.	Wind S.W.	Lowest 40°.	{ May 26.	Wind E.
				{ June 19.	Wind W.
Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	{ 57.100ths of an inch } After a heavy rain on the 11th, the mercury rose from 29.44 to 29.95, the wind still remaining S.W.		Greatest variation in 24 hours.	{ 14° } The greatest heat of the 3d instant, was 72°, and on the 4th the thermometer was no higher than 58°.	

The quantity of rain fallen this month is almost equal to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth.

The variations in the atmosphere, as well with regard to its density as to its temperature, have not been considerable. The average height of the barometer is equal to 30.047, which is greater than we have noticed it for any given month for several years past. The mean height of the thermometer is much less than it has been for some years for the same month, it being for June 1802, nearly 60°. for the same month 1803, almost 62°, and in June 1804, it was full 63°; but for the month now finished it is not quite 56°. The coldness of the season has been generally remarked and complained of. The wind having been the greater part of the month N. and N.E. has been severely felt by the aged and invalids.

The rain which has fallen since the tenth, though not so much as might have been imagined, has produced the most beneficial consequences; on the 14th and 15th it rained, without once ceasing for a moment, for 28 hours. This rain extended to many parts of the country, as well as to the neighbourhood of the metropolis, but in some of the inland counties, we have heard that not a drop of rain fell on that day. This was the case we know in some parts of Northamptonshire.